WANTED—A ...
WANTED—A lady ...
WANTED—To rent a ...
WANTED—Immediately ...
WANTED—A Protestant woman ...
WANTED—Situation. A young ...
WANTED—To rent a good dry ...
WANTED—A Scholarship in ...
WANTED—A few energetic ...
WANTED—An experienced ...
WANTED—A good business man ...
WANTED—Twelve Moulders ...
WANTED—A situation by a ...
WANTED—A Scholarship ...
WANTED—A Light Express ...
WANTED—Two Shoemakers to ...
WANTED—A man that has capital ...
WANTED—To Boot and Shoe ...
WANTED—Board in a private ...
WANTED—A situation in a ...
WANTED—A situation to take ...
WANTED—Sewing Girls. A ...
WANTED—Capital and a good ...
WANTED—To exchange, an 18 ...
WANTED—Immediately, five ...
WANTED—To Tailors. Wanted ...
WANTED—Board for a gentleman ...
WANTED—By a young lady, a ...
WANTED—By a Miller, a ...
WANTED—Board in a private ...
WANTED—A willing, active, ...
WANTED—A Wood-Work Man ...
WANTED—Immediately, men ...
WANTED—Immediately, a man ...
WANTED—Situations procured ...
WANTED—A Book Keeper's ...
WANTED—To exchange ...
WANTED—Upholsterer ...
WANTED—To rent a genteel ...
WANTED—500 more Agents ...
WANTED—To borrow on a long ...
WANTED—(Knitting Machine) ...
WANTED—Correspondence ...
Lost.
LOST—A Boy nine years of age ...
LOST—At Cottage Grove ...
LOST—A small white Poodle ...
REWARD.—A liberal reward ...
FOR SALE—A Buggy ...

... TRIBUNE, ... WEEKLY ... No. 51 Clark Street. ... $10.00 ... 20.00 ... Registered Letters may be sent at ... there will be no deviation from the foregoing ... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Union Mass Meeting at Springfield, on the first page of this paper, is one of those remarkably clear and forcible documents that come only from Mr. Lincoln's pen. We do not believe any man who has honest intentions and ordinary intelligence himself, can read it without the thorough conviction that the President is not only an honest man, but that he is a wise and patriotic man, pursuing what is indisputably the right. But it is not of the argument in the letter that we would speak, because Union men, especially such as those who are assembling at Springfield to-day, need be given no reasons for the faith that is in them; we refer to it because of the assurance which it gives that, come what may, the President is steadfast to his purpose to preserve the Union of the States, and that with the intention of making that Union hereafter peaceful and permanent, he will adhere to all the wise measures that he has heretofore adopted. He will stand by his Proclamation!

We have never doubted ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If we have aforetime quarreled with his seeming tardiness, and with his choice of agents, we have never questioned his earnestness of purpose, nor the abiding wisdom by which these purposes were to be finally worked out. Least of all, have we ever had any doubt of the firmness of his anti-slavery convictions, nor of his perfect sincerity in impressing them, so far as he could justly do so, upon the policy that his Administration has pursued. Though we have not stood alone, many there are, even among the professed Republicans, who have not shared what we have strongly felt. It has been feared that even he looked upon his Proclamation as a temporary expedient, born of the necessities of the situation, to be adhered to or retracted as short-sighted and time-serving policy dictated; and that when the moment for attempting compromise might come, he would put it aside as he would in order to move an army, or send a squadron to sea. Somehow this conviction had hold of the popular mind, and thousands have marked the day of conquest as that in which the utter humiliation of the North and the undisputed triumph of slavery would begin. The solicitations of faint-hearted friends, the temptations to pave the way for a candidacy of his party for a second term, and the natural disinclination to prolong the war until a permanent victory is won, would, it was feared, so warp the Presidential mind, that he would grow faint-hearted at the moment when safety and patriotism required him to be brave and strong. Though we knew that the machinations of politicians some of whom have positions near the President, and whose influence over him is not to be despised, had already begun, and that the lure which was to entice him from duty had already been held up to his eyes, we combated the idle fear that these thousands have entertained. We knew that the man who had triumphed over the opposition to the issuance of the Proclamation—opposition, the power and connection of which few of our readers have suspected—could not, after having attained the moral height to which that Proclamation carried him, stultify and disgrace himself, dishonor a great cause and disappoint the expectations of the civilized world by baseness like that which a retraction, or even neglect to enforce, that Proclamation would imply. We have had faith in Old Abe.

The Springfield letter dispels all doubts and silences all croakers. In a few plain sentences, than which none more important were ever uttered in this country Mr. Lincoln exonerates himself from the charges urged against him, shows the untenableness of the position that his enemies occupy, and gives the world assurance that that great measure of policy and justice, which, while it strikes a fatal blow at treason and rebellion, guarantees freedom to three millions of slaves, is to remain the law of the Republic—an incentive to patriotic exertion and a ground of faith and hope wherever the clank of a bondman's chain is heard. The battle is to be fought out. No miserable compromise, the device of politicians or the handi-work of time-servers, is to stay the progress of our arms—is to stand as a shield between the rebels and the punishment that their crimes have earned. The victory is to be complete; and the Republic is, at the incoming of peace, after its fearful baptism of blood, to be washed clean of that leprosy whose least harmful manifestations are in this slave-holders' and man-sellers' war. For this, and for these, in the day of their realization, the country will owe what a debt of gratitude and admiration to that Christian patriot who, as the guide and deliverer of his country fills the chair in which Washington sat. God bless Old Abe!

THE LATE FROST.

The late severe untimely frost visited an extensive section of country, stretching ... to Western New York, north to ... Paul, south to Central Tennessee, and ... as the centre of Iowa. Its ... ravages seem to have been in the ... portions of Illinois, and limited ... of Wisconsin. The damage in ..., Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, ... New York is very light. Its operations in different localities seem to have been characterized by what may be literally termed the coolest inconsistencies. ... places the crops in the low lands ... suffered the most severely, and ... the high lands were visited, ... the crop between the ridges ... It will be valuable to scientific ... interests to collect and ... reports from various sections, ... from the theory of frost ... [illegible] in reference to our ... despatch, as to this disaster ... in succeeding reports ... to be better than was feared ... have given the ... we had not anticipated ... but the frost was ... irreparable, ... dreaded. We con-

Chicago Tribune.

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tinue elsewhere our reports from various parts of the country, from correspondents and the mails.

Conversing, yesterday, with a gentleman prominent in our city wholesale trade, with excellent facilities for information from various sections of the Northwest, he gave us as the result of his information received from nearly one hundred points in this and adjoining States, that only about one-half of the entire breadth of the corn crop was visited at all, and of that touched, less than one-third has been destroyed. We give this as the statement of an intelligent gentleman whose means of knowledge are as we have indicated.

There is this to be noted: The disaster, whatever its extent, falls upon a rapidly maturing preparation for an immense crop of the great staple of the Northwest. The discount, whatever it prove to be, is drawn from an unusual breadth of territory in bearing, and it will so far fall short of producing a scarcity, that the severest blight of the frost, after all, may come upon incautious operators for a rise. It will long stand remarkable in meteorological annals, the great August frost of 1863, but it will not be unaccompanied by proofs that the scare was greater than the evil, the shadow wider than the disaster.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING.

Republican Illinois never strikes an uncertain note. Whether her people get expansiveness of ideas from the country that they inhabit, or whether, selected from the most enterprising and earnest sons of the older States, they have broader and more comprehensive notions than provincialism engenders, we do not pretend to decide; but certain it is, that Republicanism in the West has no such boldness, such enlargement, and such zeal as in the State of Illinois. The record made by the representatives of the party, at Springfield, is proof of what we say. Recognizing with unfailing instinct the cause of the rebellion, the objects that it would attain, and the only means by which it can be put down, the delegates marched straight up to the issues presented, and in a few but memorable and important declarations, avowed in all their intentions, and displayed all the enginery by which those intentions are to be carried out. They sent a greeting to Washington that our rulers, having a survey of the whole field, will be glad to hear, and with it a command that this holy war for our national unity, for the integrity of the great national idea, and for the preservation of the national prestige and power be carried on at any cost, or any sacrifice, until the objects for which it was waged are attained, and until the cause of the turmoil and strife is broken and destroyed. No compromise with traitors, no abatement of effort, no waiting for returning loyalty; push on the columns advance the banners; charge upon all that opposes; destruction of every rebel in the South, or complete victory; emancipation of every bondman that the law, civil or military, will reach, to the end that we may hereafter have solid and enduring peace, and that our country, after its terrible baptism of blood, may stand regenerated before God and mankind,—these are the meaning of the declarations that the assembled tens of thousands have made. They are consonant at once with the policy of the party and with the obligations that patriotism and justice impose. They point unerringly to the salvation of the Republic, and to the advancement of the idea of liberty among the race; and while they challenge the criticism of that hypocritical loyalty that opposes all efforts for making conquest sure and peace perpetual, they commend themselves to the favor of all true Union men and meetings, in all authoritative expositions of what the friends of the Government mean.

These resolutions do not come a moment too soon. An expression of what the masses have felt, and what they have longed to see first embodied in words and then wrought out in deeds; a re-echo of the policy of the President as avowed by himself; an assurance to all the world that our fierce and bloody struggle for our nationality, our institutions and our territorial integrity, is to be maintained with resolute hearts and with unbounded resources until the end aimed at is accomplished, though all the powers and potentates of Europe should interfere, these few resolves of men in earnest will carry comfort and encouragement to those who fight and those who order our battles, will be a warning to intermeddlers to keep their hands off, and will everywhere quicken into more active pulsations the popular heart. The falsehood and malignity embodied in a pestilent faction which is for the Union, while opposing every effort to save and perpetuate it; which is for freedom, with large reservations and exceptions in favor of Slavery; which is for the war, while fiercely combating all who carry it on in the interests of the North, will threaten and bluster, will swear that such "radicalism" is destructive of all prospects of reunion and peace, and that we who avow it are more dangerous than the rebels themselves. But we can afford to fight their misrepresentations and to bear their taunts. Knowing what covert treason lies beneath the professions of those whom we have described, and how, if they have not one cause of complaint they will manufacture another, we lose nothing by the fullest exposition of the motives by which we are animated and the means and weapons offensive and defensive that we would use. Honesty has no advantage in concealment. Unionism bears the light of the most effulgent sun. It is political religion, the faith transmitted from the fathers of the Revolution—the hope and the salvation of the American people.

Illinois, then, is for the war now, as she has been since the necessity of taking up arms was forced upon her. The fact goes to her sons in the field as a consolation and an encouragement which none can overestimate. Into every camp, tent and bivouac in the South, where a musket is borne by brave Illinois hands, the assurance that the body of the people are for them and with them, will go as the visit of loved and expected friends; and the hearts of our soldiers will swell and their eyes moisten as they read that their State is mindful of their sacrifices, and that at home the admiration which their heroic deeds has lighted up, burns clear, warm and unceasingly. The Convention has done well. Now let us rewrite its resolves in deeds.

THE ELECTIONS.

Vermont, for twenty years, has been anti-Democratic, although the adverse faction have been as untiring as Bruce's spider, and gone through the forms of nomination and election with their men of straw as soberly as if they really expected successful results. On Tuesday, that glorious old Republican State achieved another of its triumphs, resulting in the election of a Republican Governor and State officers, three Republican Congressmen, a Republican State Senate, and the lower house of the Legislature Republican, with the exception of two Copperheads, who somehow managed to survive and crawl out of the wreck uninjured. Every town in the State gives Republican majorities but two. The Copperheads, counting upon the absence of so many Republicans in the army, and trying to make what capital they could out of "Northern Bastiles," the Conscription, the "unconstitutional war," and other party catch-words, went into the canvass, hoping at least to reduce the plump Republican majority, for effect in other States, and possibly get a formidable minority in the Legislature, and one of the Congressmen. They left nothing undone which should secure that result, went into the fight and never came out of it. They were simply annihilated.

Turning from the Green Mountains to far off California, we are rejoiced with another overwhelming Republican victory. The election took place on Wednesday last, a Governor and State officers, two members of Congress, and three Judges of the Supreme Court being voted for. Before the election we had little hopes of a favorable result. In some counties, the secession element was strong, which, of course, would aid the Democratic ticket. The two wings of the Democracy, which were widely apart in 1860, had coalesced—Breckenridge and Douglas leaders meeting in loving embrace—and united their forces against the Republicans. From present appearances the Copperheads were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and California goes into the hands of loyal men, and will be represented in both branches of Congress by Administration supporters and unflinching friends of the Union. Throughout the State, as far as returns have been received, the vote against the Opposition is two to one.

On Tuesday, a city election was held at Wilmington, Del., on the square issue of sustaining or repudiating the Administration. The Copperhead press and leaders made the point clearly and distinctly, that "every man who voted for the Union candidates assented to all the bad and wicked designs of the Abolitionists." The election resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket, every candidate upon it having been elected.

We accept these cheering results as prophetic of the coming fall elections in the various States. The magnificent triumphs of Vermont, Delaware and California are the forerunners of equally marked successes in Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and the other States. Encouraged by the glorious tidings, Union men will go into the contest with a determination to win. Let the issues, as in Delaware, be fairly and squarely made. Let it be understood that the Republican vote is a vote for the war until the rebellion is crushed, for the Administration and for freedom, and that the Democratic vote is a vote against the war and for dishonorable peace, against the Administration and for slavery, and there can be no fear of the result. No party yet ever achieved permanent success by disguising its principles or concealing its issues. That party leaving its principles behind it, goes into the contest without chart or compass, and will certainly meet with defeat. Make the issue as unequivocally as Mr. Lincoln makes it in his letter, and Copperheadism will be everlastingly strangled, opposition to the war and the Administration will be at an end, and the President, unembarrassed by foes at home, will educe a speedy and honorable peace out of the present chaos.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

What of the night? What are the signs of promise? Everywhere the watchmen answer, it goes well. The hopes so often crushed, the expectations so many times disappointed in the last two years, are now rapidly reaching glorious fruition, and each day's sun brings us nearer the glad time when the Republic shall have vindicated its integrity and its vital power; when order and peace shall reign again in our borders, and the black stain of slavery washed out, give assurance of future stability and prosperity. Our arms are every where victorious; rebels at the South fleeing from before our banners and peace-cravens at the North slinking away from popular indignation; our currency unimpaired and our credit maintained; prosperity waiting upon our commerce and manufactures, and success in all the vocations of life; the honor of the Republic vindicated and its power recognized at home and abroad. These are the fruits of a war which has developed unknown resources, and latent power, and placed us upon a basis of permanence, commanding the respect if not the admiration of Europe's monarchies and despotisms.

What of the night at the South? A country rent with faction and feud; distrust and jealousy pervading her councils; her armies scattered and broken; her leaders dying and fleeing; her estates wasted and ravaged; a wretched and disappointed man in the very embrace of death desperately endeavoring, in the ecstacy of his wrath, to repair his fortunes, by throwing arms into the hands of his bondmen; Floyd, Yancey, Holmes and Pemberton dead; Pryor resigned; Toombs inveighing against currency; Bragg a fugitive; Polk driving away trouble in the bottle; the army distracted and broken, regiment fighting against regiment, and thousands fleeing to the mountains; commerce ruined, manufactures stopped, farms laid waste; foreign and domestic aid cut off; the guns of the "Thunderer" even turned against them in their last moments; poverty, defeat and ruin staring them in the face. So stands it at the South. Where is the Southern chivalry which flaunted their banners in our faces? Where the men who were to call the rolls of their slaves in Faneuil Hall? Where the boasted aristocracy—one of whom was an equivalent for five mud-sills—now calling upon Sambo and Cuffey for help?

The night is over and peace shows on the distant horizon. But that peace must be accepted only on the condition that it remain with us forever, giving guaranties of freedom at home and substantial comfort to the millions of the old world yet in the thraldom of bondage. Let it not be said of us: "We have scotched the snake, not killed it." Root out the cause and we prevent its effects. Stand by the President and all will be right. He is guiding the old ship safely through the storm in his own good way. Let him have the support and encouragement of the people, and the Republic is safe forever.

GEN. GRANT.

The telegraph announces that Gen. Grant has written a letter to the President relative to the mission of Gen. Thomas for organizing negro regiments in the Southwest. In that letter the General pledges his hearty support in the movement, and takes occasion to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation, and promises most valuable results from the use of negro troops. This announcement will give joy to every loyal man, and fire the Copperhead heart. With the exception of McClellan, Buell and Fitz John Porter, every General in the army now endorses the Proclamation, and stands by its author. The secesh concern in this city having disposed of Garibaldi, will now set up its howl of Abolitionist at the Hero of the Mississippi, and devote columns of abuse where hitherto it has found only subjects of laudation. Let but a man promise to stand by the Government, and he is doomed instanter to Copperhead wrath. Gen. Grant has placed himself in this category.

WHO GOES TO THE WAR.

Our readers know that we have never failed to contend that the political results obtained by the Opposition last November, were due to the fact that a disproportionately large number of Republicans had gone to the army, while the friends of the "Constitution-as-it-is," (with Dick Merrick's amendments) and the "Union-as-it-was," (with new guaranties for the spread of Slavery) had remained at home to vote. This view was supported by election returns, in which the gains and losses in Republican and Democratic counties were tabulated and compared, and which had the effect to stop the boasting of, if they did not convince, our exultant opponents. The discussion of the Draft in New York, one of the States that yielded to the Opposition, has furnished many curious illustrations of the truth, for that locality, of what we held for half a dozen States. Says the New York *Tribune* of the 1st:

As the Copperheads still harp upon the ridiculous assumption that the army is composed mainly of Democrats (though they swear in the next breath that the draft was ordered on purpose to get Democrats) we add a little table, showing the voting in 1860 and 1862, in this part of the State and in about an equal population in interior counties.

[We omit the table, as the results are stated below:

In the eight Democratic counties named, including New York and Kings, the Democratic vote fell off only 9,334, while the Republican loss was 6,755—yet none but Democrats volunteered, of course. In the eight Republican counties named Wadsworth's vote shows a falling off from Lincoln's of 12,494, while Seymour actually gains 623 over Fusion—yet none but Democrats went to the war, of course. In the entire State, the Republican loss was 66,249; the Democratic loss was only 5,663—yet the Wide-Awakes all shirked, of course, and none but Democrats went into the army. Allowing for the absence of voters from the State, the poll for Governor was fully equal to that for President; it will not be pretended that any considerable number who voted for Lincoln failed to vote for Wadsworth, and the same on the other side; yet we lost eleven where the Democrats lost one—yet none but Democrats went to the war! Indeed, we fear we must have another draft to drag out those shirking Republicans who are lurking at home to elect Governors, while the hard-fisted are all gone to the war!

We can see, now why, after having disapproved volunteering, and recommended drafting when the volunteering was going on, the Copperheads should discourage drafting, and ask to go back to volunteering as soon as the draft commenced. Their political supremacy is threatened; hence the ten thousand stay-at-home patriots, of the Copperhead persuasion, who are looking forward to fat city, county and State offices as a reward of their chicanery, have a direct personal interest in defeating the execution of the Conscription act. It is mainly to the influence of these men that the outcry about the "unconstitutionality," the "illegality," the "tyranny," and the "injustice" of "Lincoln's draft," is due and the men who like Seymour, Wood & Co., in New York, and Sherman and the Abbe Hayes in Chicago, have most profited by what the conscription has a tendency to destroy, are those who are making all the fuss. From the honest Democrats, who want no office, no complaint is heard.

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

When the situation at Charleston is fully understood, the wonder why, after Gen. Gilmore had knocked Fort Sumter to pieces, he did not take possession of it and turn such guns as are still serviceable upon the enemy, will cease. Sumter is commanded by Forts Moultrie, Bee, Beauregard, Johnston, and Battery Wagner, all of which are within but a trifle more than a mile of that now reduced and ruined fortress; and the capture of two or more of them before Sumter can be of any service to us, or before our flag can be permanently raised over its debris, is a necessity that the country does not yet fully understand. We have, all the while, warned our readers that the fall of Charleston could not be soon expected; that a great expenditure of engineering skill, of material, of vessels and of life was a probable pre-requisite of our triumph. And it now appears that the disagreement which has sprung up between Gen. Gilmore, commanding the land forces, and Admiral Dahlgren, of the co-operative squadron, is likely to postpone the expected rejoicing to a day far beyond that pitched upon by popular expectation. We do not know how serious this disagreement may be, nor how materially it has already damaged the loyal cause; but if it has any existence at all, it will inevitably prove a reason though not a justification for further delay. Let us entreat all expectants to abate their ardor and wait the moving of the waters. Charleston will surely be ours!

SENATOR CONNESS, OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator Conness, of California, has just written a political letter to J. W. Forney, of the *Philadelphia Press*, in which his status is defined. When elected, the Democrats hereaway claimed the Senator as a disciple of the modern school of Democracy, in whose creed the first article is an assertion of the right of the strong to sell the weak; but this letter will make the Copperheads disown him, as an "Abolitionist." He says:

"I have always been a Democrat. I was only a Democrat because Democracy meant the greatest extension of civil rights to the human kind consistent with civil order. We were working out that simple problem peacefully until this war was made upon us to supplant liberty by slavery, and to degrade us in the estimation of mankind. Our enemies have forced upon us a contest between slavery and freedom, between barbarism and civilization, which they have said shall be determined by blows. They are discovering, what sensible people understood before, that blows can be received as well as given. The 'pine' is 'swinging against the palm,' and I say, 'God help them' to a severe and speedy punishment for their great, unnatural crime against civil liberty!

"There are those who profane and arrogate to themselves the term Democracy, which they undertake to use in restraint to the Government in this great fight, to weaken its arms and to paralyze its limbs. Oh, what a cruel and base use do they make of the Democratic name! When, before this, where human rights were involved, were the Democracy of the nation not on the war-path? Heretofore the name was the symbol of courage. They would now use it to cover crime and cowardice. Those who are engaged in it will yet wish they had never been born."

Senator Conness is not only a true Democrat, but a true prophet; and when he arrives at Washington, we hope he may have the seat in which Silas Wright sat. He deserves it.

A COLORED FILLE DU REGIMENT.—The Providence *Journal* relates that last May, while the 12th Rhode Island regiment was at Lancaster, Ky., a chubby young Anglo-African, answering to the name of "Tommy," came into camp, desiring to enter the service of one of Uncle Sam's officers, and was taken by one of the captains of the 12th as a body servant. In that capacity "Tommy" accompanied the regiment in its marches, and on its return to Providence, winning many pleasant words for good behavior. When the regiment was dismissed "Tommy" went to live with the Lieutenant. There the refinements of civilized life were too much for "Tommy," and the captain's body servant proved to be a veritable daughter of the regiment, a girl of less than twenty summers, who had been able in camp and on the march so successfully to conceal her sex in the guise of a boy that the captain, at whose feet she slept, had no suspicion that he was harboring a sable "woman and sister," determined on achieving liberty even at the expense of a temporary renunciation of red bandannas and calico. The effort now ... recollect that "Tommy" wouldn't ride horseback, and declined the ... tempting proposition to go a swimming. She has been properly provided for.

THE SPRINGFIELD MASS MEETING.

GRAND RALLY FOR UNION, LIBERTY AND LAW.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The State capital looks like a hive in swarming time. The people are here in their might, and the highest anticipations of the most sanguine are realized in the numbers and spirit of the gathering. The war, which has educated the eyes of the public and reporters to a better estimate of crowds, by showing that it takes after all a good many men to make a thousand, has induced more caution in the hap-hazard statements of quantity in vast assemblages. In old times, reporters, aided by the "reliable persons" always at hand on such occasions, would have set this meeting down at from 50,000 to 75,000, and been borne out in the estimate by the larger share of those present. But we do these things better now. Thirty full regiments of men are quite a little army, more than most of your readers have seen together, but it is shaped to the evidence of those who have, that the great gathering to-day, which is in progress as I write, will reach from thirty to forty thousand loyal citizens of Illinois.

The meeting is in full tide at the Fair Grounds, where the audiences about the speakers' stands are acres in extent. And still (3 o'clock p. m.) they come—mounted men, heavily loaded farmers' wagons, and trains of monster length. So great is the crowd on the road that the Marshals find great difficulty in keeping order and preventing accidents.

While I write the wagons file past my window, loaded with people and decorated with flags. Bands are playing and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Just now a train of fifty cars has arrived from the south by the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and two trains, in all fifty cars, which had been delayed by the bursting of a flue of a locomotive, are reported coming on the Great Western Railroad.

The Copperheads at their late Mass Meeting claimed 100,000 as the number present. It is conceded on all hands that the city was less thronged than it is to-day, and the estimate I give you is very nearly the truth, with no discount on it, as has come to be the rule in receiving it.

This morning at 9 o'clock the Aids and Assistant Marshals reported in front of the Court House, and a procession was formed there as well as it could be on account of the immense crowd. The line being drawn up on the east side of Sixth street. The order was as follows:

Chief Marshal, with two Aids.
Speakers.
Invited Guests.
State Officers.
BAND.
Officers and Soldiers of the Army.
Citizens on foot.
Glee Club.
Citizens on horseback.
Vehicles.
Delegations.

The procession moved south on the east of Sixth street, to Douglas, east on Douglas to Seventh, south on Seventh to Cass, west on Cass to Sixth, north on the west side Sixth to Enos, west on Enos to Fifth, south on the east side of Fifth to Cook, west on Cook to Fourth, north on Fourth to Washington, west on Washington to the Fair Grounds.

On account of the vast crowd it was found almost impossible to get the procession to move in time, and it was fully 10 o'clock before the speaking commenced on the ground.

There were four principal stands as follows:

STAND No 1.—S. M. Cullom, President, and Geo. W. Wisans Secretary.
STAND No. 2.—Col. John Dougherty, President, and Col. F. A. Eastman, Secretary.
STAND No. 3—Judge Mark Bangs, President, and J. P. Reynolds, Secretary.
STAND No. 4—This was the German stand.

The organization and proceedings will be noted more particularly by and bye.

A fifth stand, on the centre of the ground, was found necessary to accommodate the immense crowds.

From this stand various volunteer speakers addressed the people, and it had an immense crowd during the entire day.

Letters were read from each of the stands, from the President, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and Hon. Daniel E. Dickinson.

The following dispatch from Hon. Benj. F. Butler, was also read.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER'S DISPATCH.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 2, 1863.

To Hon. James C. Conkling:

Your dispatch, inviting me to attend the Springfield Mass Convention, has been received, just as I had returned from a journey.

I should be glad to meet my brethren of the Northwest upon the momentous questions of the present and the future.

The rebellious States exist only by the surprise and weakness of the General Government. Compromises are impossible, save between equals in rights. Re-organization or reconstruction is alone useful when the vicious parts are to be left out. Amnesties are for individuals, not for organized communities.

Therefore prosecute the war. Bring every part of the country into submission to the laws of the United States. Then there will be no place for rebellion, no parties for compromises, no occasion for reconstruction, and clemency may be shown and amnesties offered to individual citizens who desire them. Is there any other way to restore the Union? (Signed) B. F. BUTLER.

When I left the ground, Gen. McClernand, Gen. Oglesby and Senator Chandler were addressing the multitude from different stands. A volunteer speaker was also speaking from the stand in the center of the area. Where the crowds that have arrived since morning are to find room, I have no idea, as the city is now full.

An immense procession, with two brass bands, is parading the streets. There is also a procession from Carlinville, a feature of which is an immense wagon drawn by six white horses and containing thirty-six ladies, all in white, all of whom are waving Union flags. The crowds are cheering them most enthusiastically.

The Copperheads concede that we have "laid them out clean."

This demonstration has gladdened the heart of every Union man present, and correspondingly cowed the Copperheads.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1863.

The additional crowds from the various railroads have swelled the number to gigantic proportions. The Democratic meeting of the 17th was not one-third as large, and the enthusiasm of this also is far ahead of that. The cheers for the Union, the President, the Proclamation, his letter, &c., were deafening. Every sentiment looking to the suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of slavery was most enthusiastically applauded.

General Oglesby's and Governor Yates' speeches were most effective, the people actually rose up against the gallant General and cheered him again and again.

I never saw a people worked up to such a state of enthusiasm. Gen. Prentiss also made a very effective speech. Every allusion to our brave volunteers was received with peals of applause. When it was announced that Gov. Yates was about to speak at stand No. 1, the rush of the crowd to it was positively frightful, while the impassioned fervor of the Governor's appeals to sustain the flag and the boys who fight under it aroused the people to a pitch of frenzy.

Gen. Oglesby's appeal to the crowd to swear to pledge their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, their blood and the blood of their children to the cause, caused a scene rarely if ever witnessed at a public meeting. The people rose, and with uplifted hands made oath to do so.

It was found necessary to have stand No. 5, at which Hon. M. P. Sweet, of Stevenson, was Chairman, and Hon. Samuel Parks, Secretary. Speeches were made at this stand by Messrs. Sweet, J. D. Ward, of Chicago, Gen. Farnsworth, Capt. Taft, and Judge Bangs. Speeches were made at other stands by Messrs. E. C. Ingersoll, Ketchum, Hawkins, Maj. Hunter, Col. Dougherty, Hon. I. N. Arnold, and a host of others.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at all the stands:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the unholy rebellion was commenced without any justifiable cause; that it has been maintained in violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it is the duty of the Government to suppress it, by the use of every constitutional means within its power.

Resolved, That we will lay aside all party questions, forget all party prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the support of the Government until the rebellion shall be finally and forever crushed.

Resolved, That whatever else may die, the Union shall live to perpetuate Civil Liberty; whatever else may perish, the Government shall survive in all its constitutional integrity; whatever else may be destroyed, the nation shall be preserved in its territorial unity; and to this end we pledge anew our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the strength of our Government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and its constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion, as in the disloyal States, or by secret combinations, as in the loyal States, or teaches others so to do, is an enemy to Republican Liberty.

Resolved, That the recent successes of our army and navy form a glorious record upon the page of history; that our gallant soldiers have won for themselves imperishable renown; that their victories indicate a speedy overthrow of the rebellion, and strengthen our confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the Government.

Resolved, That the course of that portion of the Democratic party, who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have in this hour of our Country's trouble, nobly rallied to its standard, and who have placed their country and its destiny above and beyond mere partisan success, meets our hearty and patriotic admiration, and their services will live in the memory of a grateful people, so long as Constitutional Liberty shall remain.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the thousands of wounded heroes, to the multitude of widows and orphans who are scattered over the land, in consequence of this unholy rebellion, and we assure them that a grateful country will remember them in the hour of their necessity and disaster, as well as cherish the memory of the gallant dead.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments, which have environed our National and State affairs, during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of our National and State governments commend themselves to our highest respect, for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they have been marked.

The following resolutions were also offered at the different stands by Gen. Oglesby, Judge Bangs, E. C. Ingersoll, and Joseph K. C. Forest:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and sustain the official course of our noble Governor, Richard Yates, during this the most trying period in the history of our country; that we honor him for his undeviating devotion to the Union, his present support of the efforts of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and commend him for his care and attention to the wants of the Illinois soldiers. Future generations will point to his administration as the most glorious one which the history of our State presents.

Resolved, That we heartily and unqualifiedly endorse the principles and policy of the letter of the President, Abraham Lincoln, which has been read to this meeting to-day. We recognize in it additional evidence of his devotion to freedom and the ultimate re-union and salvation of the country.

These two resolutions were passed amid shouts of applause and cries of "good," "good"—the people rising and giving three times three cheers for the President and the Governor.

The following resolution was offered by E. C. Ingersoll, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the further offensive prosecution of this war, because we believe it the only way in which to crush out this rebellion, and because we do not believe that its further offensive prosecution tends to anarchy or misrule, but to the speedy overthrow of the rebellion and the permanent establishment of the Government, and an honorable peace.

The following resolution was also offered by General Farnsworth at stand No. 1, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of the President is, in the opinion of this meeting, both legal and constitutional and cannot be either rescinded or withdrawn, nor can the slaves emancipated by it be again reduced to slavery.

In the evening the people poured into the city from the Fair Grounds in streams, through clouds of dust, but some stayed upon the ground all night. The fields in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds are filled with people and their teams, camped out.

The city is now decorated with flags and banners in every street, and filled with a dense mass of people, shouting for Lincoln, for the Union, for Yates, Oglesby, Prentiss, Haynie, Logan, McClernand, &c. In fact, the whole affair is pronounced one of the most successful love feasts that has ever come off in the West.

The Germans had a largely attended mass meeting, which was addressed by Hon. H. Goodking of St. Clair county, Emile Petronius of St. Louis, Hon. Caspar Butz of Cook county, and Hubert of St. Clair.

The Committee of Resolutions of delegates from numerous counties, through their Chairman, C. Butz of Cook, reported the following resolutions, *adopted at a Mass Meeting in Springfield, composed of German citizens from all parts of the State*. First—Recognizing that there can be but one issue now in our present gigantic struggle, for the triumph of human liberty, the perpetual misfortunes of our great country, we hereby declare.

The great majority of the German citizens have always upheld and adhered to the doctrine once promulgated by Abraham Lincoln, now President of the United States, that this Union cannot endure half free and half slave.

We believe that every friend of liberty in every country is watching the issue of our heroic struggle against the slaveholders' rebellion, with the fervent wish and the joyful expectation that liberty will ultimately triumph, and that our regenerated Union will be a Union of free States.

We are conscious that the so called German element has greatly contributed towards the glorious successes which thus far our arms have achieved. German valor has shone conspicuously on many a battle field.

The German-born soldier and the defender of his country born on this side of the Atlantic, have in many instances been laid side by side in the common grave. The bond of unity between the two nationalities has been cemented on the field of carnage, and has been baptised in the blood of our noblest martyrs.

We trust that it will endure forever, if, in the common glory, we do not forget our common duties.

We, therefore, demand of our Administration a fixed, immovable, unalterable and vigorous policy in regard to the conduct of the war.

We regard President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as a finality never to be revoked or abrogated, and we call upon Congress to give it their unqualified sanction.

Bearing an equal part of the common burden in blood, as well as in treasure, we demand that our voice should be heard and considered by the great Union Party to which the salvation of the country is entrusted, and of which we are among the most earnest and most zealous members.

There are grievances of which we as well as the whole country have recently complained. May we hope that common dangers, the remembrance of our united efforts and a sense of justice, will speedily take away every reason of complaint. The sacking of Lawrence has shown in too horrid a picture of what cruelty the myrmidons of slavery are capable. We trust that the tombstones of the unhappy victims will also be the tombstones of the so-called border state policy and its pernicious measures, and that the noble band of Missouri freemen, foremost among whom are the German citizens, will at last receive that official support which has been too long denied them.

Again asserting our unswerving fidelity to the cause of human liberty and a free Union, we pledge ourselves to sustain our Government in all its efforts to crush the slaveholders' rebellion, and in all its endeavors to defend the Union against any enemy, foreign or domestic.

After the adoption of the resolutions, a set of addresses offered by Sharon Tindale, Esq., of St. Clair county, were also adopted. They will be reported hereafter.

In the afternoon, speeches were also made by Messrs. Lane, Trumbull, Col. Dougherty and Gen. Haynie.

The great speeches of the day were those of Gen. Oglesby, Gov. Yates, E. C. Ingersoll and Gen. Prentiss.

The closing scenes are now being enacted: Fire works, a torch light procession, illumination of many private buildings by Chinese lanterns, salutes from cannon, speeches at three stands in the public square, etc.

The streets are literally packed with people. Governor Yates is receiving his friends and fellow-citizens at the executive mansion, while the houses of all the Union people are full to overflowing.

It is impossible to send even a synopsis of the numerous speeches made. They will be forwarded by express, or by the reporters present, to-night. Every Union man is congratulating himself to-night that one of the most successful political demonstrations ever made in the West came off to-day. It cannot but have a most important bearing upon the conduct of the war.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, September 4, 1863.

Many of the delegations in wagons from the country, who had camped out last night, did not leave until this morning. They passed out of the city with bands playing and flags flying. All the trains which left to-day were also crowded with passengers, and extra cars had to be used.

The people were most orderly at the meeting and in the city. Not a single row occurred, nor were there any cases of drunkenness more than ordinarily occur in the city.

The dispatch in the Chicago *Times*, to-day, is an editorial from the *State Register*, and a tissue of lies from first to last. The correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* here, though a bitter Copperhead, telegraphs that there were FORTY THOUSAND people at the meeting. There is no doubt but that the affair exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all Union men present, and it must have a good effect upon the State and nation generally. The meeting was thus attended because the people desired to express their devotion to the cause and their confidence in the Government.

The following are the additional resolutions offered by Sharron Tindale, Esq., of St. Clair county, and adopted by the German Mass Meeting:

Resolved, That the condition of Missouri, prior to the change of policy which has brought her again into confusion, was such as to cheer every loyal man, and led us to believe that peace was restored to, and devastation driven from, her borders.

Resolved, That the present condition of Missouri is such as to depress every loyal heart, and that we believe it to be the result of a conservative policy adopted in that State.

Resolved, That we request and urge the restoration of authority over Missouri into the hands of men who favor a vigorous fulfillment of all the laws of Congress, as proclaimed by the President, and who are not conservative.

Not an accident occurred to mar the proceedings of the Convention. It is not true, as telegraphed to the Missouri *Republican*, that Senator Trumbull suppressed the resolution relative to Governor Yates, or that he desired to do so. The resolutions, as passed, were perfectly satisfactory to the Union men present, and, I have no doubt, will be to those of the State generally.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3, 1863—EVENING.

I have forwarded you by telegraph a very full synopsis of the proceedings of the "Great Union Love Feast," as it was very aptly termed by one of the orators, which took place here to-day. But nothing which I could say to you in that dispatch—nothing that I can now, in my weary, exhausted condition, say to you, will begin to convey any adequate idea of of its grandeur. It was indeed, a magnificent, a mighty gathering—immense in numbers, strong in purpose, in intellect, and in character glowing in loyalty, and terribly in earnest in all things. In the speeches there was no special pleading, no snarling or snivelling, no fault finding or carping at the measures of the Government; all seemed to have but two purposes in view—1st, the putting down of this unholy and unjustifiable rebellion; and 2d, the crushing, beyond the hope of resurrection, slavery, the cause of the rebellion. In the latter, as in the former purpose, there was no diversity of opinion, and no hesitation in the utterance of it in language as pointed and strong as the English language affords. Every speaker with a force and emphasis which seemed almost inspired, said 'Let the accursed institution, the cause of all our troubles, die; die ignobly;' and the audiences, with one mighty voice, responded "Amen!" It was indeed, gratifying beyond expression, to see how thoroughly the hearts of the masses are educated up to this point. In them there is no hesitation, no equivocation, but, on the other hand, a firm determination, that every public man shall plant himself squarely on this platform, or be buried in political oblivion. The people are determined that there shall be no more slave rebellions, that this shall be the last, and that it can only be made the last, by making the end of it the *last day of slavery upon American soil!*

One of the really great features of the meeting was the letter of our President Lincoln. Its irresistible logic, the sincerity and honesty of its utterances, its quiet self-confident power, won the entire approval of every man who heard it. No like document has appeared during the great rebellion that will more certainly convince the heart and understanding than this. It is, in every respect, worthy of the man, the cause, and the occasion.

In regard to the numbers in attendance upon this meeting, I desire to be honest, truthful and explicit. I know how such crowds have been usually estimated heretofore, and I know that such estimates have been greatly exaggerated and untruthful. It is my desire to avoid this fault, and to give you an honest opinion, based upon calculations that I know to be mathematically correct. You will recollect that the secesh organs in your city and here put the Copperhead gathering which assembled in Springfield on the 17th of June last at 75,000. Of course everybody knew that the estimate was an unmitigated deception, intended to be such; and when I say to you that in the judgment of some of the best men in this city the number present to-day was from three to four times greater than on that occasion, I do not wish it understood that I claim that there were some two hundred thousand present to-day. On the contrary, I think one quarter that number would better express the truth of history. *I do think* that there were full FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE present here to-day, and when I put forth this estimate, I mean to say that it was beyond all doubt and question the BIGGEST MEETING EVER HELD IN ILLINOIS OR THE NORTHWEST. This I claim to be the truth of history, and will stand by it.

A very marked feature of the day, and one which awoke the warmest enthusiasm, was the arrival at a quite late hour in the afternoon of the "Egyptian delegation," filling FIFTY-TWO CARS to their utmost capacity. The immensity of the train had delayed their arrival until near four o'clock, and of course, an advent of this great throng was entirely unexpected. Accompanying this immense train of true, loyal Egyptians was a large omnibus from Carlinville, Macoupin county, garlanded all over with exquisite exotics, and filled up within with thirty-five as beautiful young ladies as will ever bless the hearts of men, representing the thirty-five States. All of them were dressed in pure white, with tricolored wreaths around their brows. On the top of the omnibus, under a pagoda, sat solitary and alone, a beautiful maiden, who represented the Goddess of Liberty. The whole design and finish of this car, with its living, breathing ornaments, were in excellent taste, and the sight elicited the most cordial plaudits of the mighty host. Immediately following this car was an excellent band of music, which gave the crowd an excellent quality of their capacity in harmony.

Your dispatch last night said that five different organizations were in full blast at one time. The fact is that for full two hours there were six different meetings under headway at the same time, and for a brief time the were seven. I number them as follows, with

STAND 1.—President, Mark Bangs; Secretary, J. P. Reynolds.
STAND 2.—President, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom; Secretary, George W. Wisans.
STAND 3.—President, Col. John Dougherty; Secretary, Col. F. A. Eastman.
STAND 4.—In the pagoda, in the centre of the fair grounds, occupied by Colonel Hawkins and others.
STAND 5.—Occupied by Caspar Butz, and others, for a German meeting.
STAND 6.—President, Hon. M. P. Sweet; Secretary, Hon. Samuel Parks.

From those six stands full twenty-five most excellent speeches were made, by Hon. Henry S. Lane of Indiana, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Major General Richard Oglesby, Hon. J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Hon. Richard Yates, Hon. Zack Chandler of Michigan, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, Major Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, Col. John Dougherty, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Dr. Hunter of Richland county, Capt. J. Burrett Taft, Hon. Samuel W. Moulton, Hon. J. D. Ward, Hon. Mark Bangs, Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Col. Hawkins, J. J. Ketcham, Hon. M. P. Sweet, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Col. M. M. Bane, and a number of others. The speeches of Governor Yates, Hon. Henry S. Lane, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Dougherty, Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Ingersoll were probably the more marked in their power and eloquence, while I may add, in justice to all, that there was not a poor speech made on the ground. The speech of Gen. Oglesby was marked by all the logic, philosophy and eloquence of the true statesman and patriot. When I say that he spoke for nearly three hours, and that even at the end of that time his audience could hardly be induced to give him up, you may well understand that it was a blazing eloquence that so enchained and enchanted the masses. A truer or better man never breathed than Gen. Richard Oglesby. As I have before said, all the speakers were of the decided, radical, if you please, type. None were willing to close up the rebellion without crushing out the cause of it.

I have said that one of the speakers pronounced this great gathering a "Union Love Feast." This more emphatically expresses my opinion of it than any other words I could employ. It seemed more like a great patriotic love feast than a partisan or political meeting. Every body was happy; every body shouted, sang, laughed, talked, or made a speech, accompanied by the harmony of full fifty bands, just as the spirit seemed to dictate. Occasionally a procession would be improvised, and those who felt disposed for exercise, would "fall in" and march to the inspiring music of a band. During all this excitement there was no ill-feeling, no jarring, no cursing, no drunkenness; all seemed like a band of brothers, having but one object in view—the rescue of their country from the disaster and ruin aimed at it by its treacherous enemies. I never before saw just an assembly, but I pray God in the future which awaits us, they may be of frequent occurrence. This one to-day will accomplish more towards establishing a just tone of public sentiment than any like event in the history of our State. The people have drank from a new and purer fountain, and their regeneration from the thraldom of party-slavery is at hand. For this let us be thankful and take new courage.

I have not time to describe to you the closing scenes of this great day; fire works, a torchlight procession, illuminations of private dwellings, serenades to prominent gentlemen, salutes, and speeches in the public square are all in progress at the same time, and in every part of the city where the scenes I have enumerated are being enacted, crowds of people, happy in the consciousness of a good day's work, are congregated, making the heavens vocal with their shouts and songs of gladness.

I have excellent synopses of many of the more prominent speeches to-day, which will reach you in time for your Sunday's issue.

HICKORY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5, 1863.

The great mass meeting held at Springfield on this Thursday Sept. 3, was, in many respects, the most significant gathering which has taken place in the State of Illinois for a very long period. Those who read accounts of it in the public papers, can form no adequate idea of the imposing character of the spectacle. It is easy enough to say that on such an occasion, there was an assembly of seventy or eighty thousand persons, but the mind refuses to take in the vast idea, from an utter want of capacity to realize it in any objective form, as a reality. We are puzzled with nothing so much as we are with numbers; and very few are competent to make a faithful estimate of the sum of popular assemblages. Hence, although all are agreed that the meeting on Thursday exceeded by several thousands any that had met in the State for years, it was difficult to find a union of opinion as to the actual number present on the occasion.

Some there were, and those, too, who were accustomed to attend and address large meetings, who estimated it at 125,000; others again, striking at more medium figures, put it down at 100,000; and this was the ... estimate which we heard any one make of this extraordinary gathering.

We are inclined, however, to think, that from fifty to seventy-five thousand was the full extent of the meeting; and we took considerable pains to make sure of a reasonable judgment in this respect, by estimating the number which the amphitheatre would hold, and comparing the ground which it covered, with the spaces occupied by the vast concourses of people, within and around the circle. There might, however, have been 125,000 in the city, for when the fair ground was full almost to suffocation, the streets, and the roads leading to them from the outskirts of the city, were literally crowded with passengers, on foot, and in vehicles of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions.

Within a circle of sixty-five miles of Springfield, the farmers and settlers turned out by thousands, in teams drawn by two, and often by four horses, each wagon containing not less than eight, nor more, that we saw, than ten persons, male, female, and neuter babies. All along the Chicago and Alton line, even so early as Wednesday afternoon, the country people were assembled at the various stations in scores and hundreds, to cheer the pilgrims on the way to the political shrine of Springfield. In such vast and unwieldy masses had they poured into Springfield during Wednesday, that at 7 o'clock in the evening there was not sleeping room in the whole city, neither in the hotels nor the private houses, to accommodate the clamorous and expectant visitors. Thousands slept that night, as we heard, in the streets, in wagons, and in the adjacent woods. Daylight had scarcely dawned on Thursday before the already crowded streets and thoroughfares were jammed up with the incoming vehicles. It was late before the regular meeting began; and long before the procession made its appearance the covered seats in the amphitheatre, and the stands, were crowded, and upwards of a dozen speeches had been made to the multitudes who were tired of waiting for the speakers announced for the printed programme.

We cannot compliment the Marshals for their skill in arranging the business of the meeting, nor for the attention which they paid to the reporters. Indeed, these latter gentlemen had just cause to complain. They had come, many of them, from great distance, and represented some of the first and most important papers in the North West, whose readers would naturally desire a good report of so momentous a meeting. Instead, however, of receiving the usual courtesies, no kind of preparations were made for them. There were neither seats nor tables, nor planks provided for them, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they at last—after the speaking had been going on above an hour—could fight their way to, and upon the platforms of the various stands which had been erected for the orators. Even then some of the reporters had to kneel on the planks—others to write on their knees, or to write standing—to the detriment of their work, and to the injury of all parties.

We do not record these things in anger, although as we had four reporters on the ground, we were fourfold sufferers—but we speak of them as matters to be avoided for the future.

All the time of the speaking delegates kept arriving, in long arrays of carriages, accompanied by a band to each procession—and the business of the meeting was a good deal interrupted by these welcome accessories to the immense armies of patriotic and Union men already on the ground. More than five thousand persons came thus into the field, whilst the speaking was going on, and it was announced by Senator Doolittle that one train on the Chicago and Alton line had just then brought into the city fifty-four hundred persons.

It was a most cheering and delightful scene—the horsemen and footmen, the banners and music, the dense masses of human beings crowding the amphitheatre and the open spaces in front of it and around it. And the grandeur of the spectacle was heightened by the sublime morality of the occasion. Those innumerable multitudes had met together that day to attest their loyalty to the Administration; to declare that they would stand by both to the death, and give up the last dime, and the last human life they had to offer, to protect and maintain the Union and the Government.

It was, and all felt it to be, a most solemn occasion. The Republic was in danger; the life of their country was threatened by traitors who called themselves Americans, and who had made a solemn league and covenant that they would destroy the Union, and with it all the dear and priceless liberties and blessings which it offered so freely to all. They were there to give the lie to Copperheads, who had claimed that the State was disloyal, and in favor of the rebels against Abraham Lincoln and Almighty God.

We have attended many political meetings, but we never saw one before which evinced so much determination, earnestness, sincerity, manliness, and unmistakable patriotic feeling. There were no party demonstrations or feelings manifested. It was as if an assembly of the nation sat there to decide the fate of the Republic. There was no levity any where—but a Hebrew solemnity. Around the stand where we stood, we observed, whilst Gov. Yates was speaking of the priceless value of our liberties, and of the great sacrifices that had been made in every home in Illinois to defend them, we observed scores of old and middle aged men weeping like little children. No doubt they had lost some one, or more, of their children, and understood, all too well, the touching pathos of the words.

We observed also that there were no young men present—or so few as scarcely to constitute an appreciable item in that great body of patriotic men. Where were they—the pride of these fathers, and of Illinois? All gone; some to death and glory—all to the army to fight for the Republic! It was a tearful sight enough; and we could not wonder that there were so many moist eyes over it.

The most telling speech which we heard, both in a political and moral point of view, was that of Judge Haynie. This gentleman, as is well known, was a Democrat from the beginning, and the fact of his adhesion to the Union party, as opposed to his own, must be regarded as one of the many singularities of the war. He spoke with great fluency and effect, and the reasons which he offered for coming over to the Republican—that is to the Union party—were loudly applauded by the people, who saw clearly his position. He could not, so he said, reunite with the Democrats, because they were opposed to the war; and being opposed to the war meant being enemies to the Republic. He was very bitter at times against his quondam associates, and he reasoned forth his present position both with respect to them and as with great vigor and clearness, always carrying the audience with him, which they manifested by immense cheering. Senator Doolittle's (of Wisconsin) speech would have been more effective if he had not been so many times interrupted during its delivery, by the acclamations of the people as they welcomed the incoming delegates from various parts of the State. There was a good deal of the popular element in his speech, although, on the whole, it will read better than it sounded, when he delivered it, as your readers will see from the report which I mail of it to-morrow in full.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made an uncompromising war speech; detailing rapidly the history of the war from its outbreak to the present time. The Senator is an able speaker, and made a stump popular speech, in the sentiments of which he carried the audience with him. He made some excellent ... and ... for the war, with ... effect.

We noticed that nearly all the speakers recognized the great truth that God both makes and writes history; that the weighty affairs of American civilization were in His hands, and that they expressed a perfect faith and confidence in the result of the present conflict, because it was in His hands. This is a new element in the American politics of modern times, and we are glad to recognize it.

Every speaker was for uncompromising war—war to the bitter end—war until the rebellion was put down, and the Union was once more established in its old might and majesty. It was curious, also, to find that several gentlemen who had been bred Democrats came forward on this occasion, and denounced their own party, and all other parties whatever, which did not insist upon continuing the war until the rebels were conquered.

We wish there were more War Democrats, as they are called, and that all Democrats were Union men and good patriots. There would not then be much cause of quarrel between us.

GEO. S. P.

BULLETINS OF THE LATE UNION VICTORY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1863.

The following dispatches were received to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3, 1863.

To Abraham Lincoln:

Loyal California sends greeting. The Union and Congressional tickets are elected by a majority of 20,000 to 25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Sept. 3, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Union State ticket is carried by a large majority. There are large contributions to the Sanitary Fund. GEO. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have "moved on the enemy's works," and they are ours. California, by her votes, bids you and the army god-speed in your arduous and glorious work. F. F. LOW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3, 1863.

To Secretary Chase:

The Union ticket is elected by large majorities ... city of ...

FROM BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 4th, 1863.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 3d inst. Part of Minty's Brigade, from this army, went into Kingston simultaneously with Burnside's army. Burnside says he met with but little serious opposition.

All of East Tennessee except the Chattanooga region has been evacuated and is now free.

Everything is working splendidly in both Burnsides' and this army.

The great obstacles in the region of Lookout mountain, will be surmounted in a day or two.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 3.—All quiet to-day in front. Forty or fifty deserters and refugees come in daily since the army has crossed the river.

The divisions remaining on the north side of the river are contracting their lines, and can cross at short notice.

The bridge at Bridgeport was repaired by noon to-day, and trains have been crossing since. The country south of the river is very rough and the roads bad.

Reconnoissances are sent out daily to near Lookout Mountain. The rebel forces still occupy a strong position.

The deserters still think that we shall have no fight at Chattanooga.

The report from this army that Burnside had occupied Kinston, was a refugee's story, foolishly made public.

Important news from this army may be expected.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1863.

Jeff. Thompson and his Adjutant General, Captain Kay, were sent to the Alton prison yesterday. They had become a source of great trouble to the provost officers, for the reason that nearly every rebel prisoner examined wanted Jeff. for a witness, and they managed to have him go to and from the prison under guard nearly every day. The two are to be sent to Johnson's Island shortly.

The runaway detective, Charles Noyes, arrested at Toledo, reached this city last evening in custody.

Considerable excitement was produced last night by the ordering of a large body of militia to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. Several companies of cavalry were also picketed throughout the city, while other troops patrolled the streets during the night. No reason for this is made public; but it is reported that riotous demonstrations by some of our rebel citizens were expected. Other companies are ordered to be in readiness to-night.

FROM KANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 4, 1863.

The troops are still energetically and successfully pursuing the Quantrel brigands.

Lieut. Col. Clark of the 9th Kansas cavalry followed them into the region around the head waters of Grand River, in Missouri, and during a hunt of a week killed about forty of them.

Capt. Rousll of the 2d Colorado Volunteers, in a scout, came upon eight bushwhackers, who fled, leaving their horses, saddles and bridles.

Lieut. Parsons of the same company encountered a picket of four of the rascals, two of whom he killed.

Reports are, that the forces of the bushwhackers have been completely broken up and dispersed.

Gen. Schofield left Leavenworth City, last night, for Kansas City, to take command of the forces now under Gen. Ewing. He expects to quiet all the disturbance on the border in a few days.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4, 1863.

A call for an Union County Convention in this county was issued to-day. It is signed by several hundred citizens of all parties, excepting Copperheads. This convention will nominate candidates for Legislative and county offices. The Copperhead reign in this locality bids fair to be broken up.

The Democrats of Hennepin county have nominated Franklin Steele, of Fort Snelling fame, for State Senator. The State Copperhead organization is having a hard time. But one Democratic paper in the State raises this ticket and the name of the editor of that paper appears on the ticket as the candidate for Auditor. Their candidate for State Treasurer, Peter Mekis, is out with a declination. This leaves but four names on the ticket.

Rev. H. S. Benson is appointed Chaplain of the 10th regiment.

The New York State Republican Union Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2, 1863.

The Union State Convention has nearly completed its labors. Great and successful efforts have been made to form a ticket which could not be assailed as belonging to any faction or clique. James T. Brady was offered the Attorney Generalship without one dissenting voice, as Daniel S. Dickinson would have been, had he not declined. The choice then fell on Gen. John Cochrane as the next most conspicuous War Democrat. Judge Selden was re-nominated by acclamation, as was Thomas W. Olcott for Controller. Lucius Robinson's name having been withdrawn by his friends.

A full ticket was made up by an informal Committee, representing what is termed the two wings of the Union party; but the Convention followed it only in part—nominating Messrs. Bruce, Taylor, and Bates, in spite of it. Mr. Robinson might, in like manner, have been re-nominated for Controller, had his friends chosen to demand a vote. The ticket gives great satisfaction.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3—11½ p. m.

The Convention has just adjourned after having nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Peter A. Porter, Niagara.
Controller—Thomas W. Olcott, Albany.
Treasurer—George W. Schuyler, Tompkins.
Canal Commissioner—Benj. F. Bruce, Madison.
Judge of Appeals—Henry R. Selden, Monroe.
Attorney General—John Cochrane, New York.
State Engineer—William B. Taylor, Oneida.
Prison Inspector—James K. Bates, Jefferson.

Messrs. Schuyler, Olcott, Selden and Cochrane were chosen by acclamation.

Henry A. Foster of Rome, was nominated to-day for Supreme Court Judge for the 5th district, in place of Justice Allen, whose term soon expires.

The Draft in Troy, New York.

TROY, Sept. 4.—The draft for this city commenced this morning and terminated this p. m. The proceedings were orderly, but great interest was felt, and the office of Provost Marshal Hughes was crowded throughout the day. Only a small military force was on hand, although two regiments are in the City Armory. Those drafted were eight from the *Times* office, including Local Editor and Book-keeper, H. B. Hubbell, Editor of the *Press*, and one printer from the *Whig* office. Several city officers and numerous ... citizens drew prizes. J. H. ... of the Telegraph office was also drawn. The best of feeling prevails.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THERE IS NO PEACE.

There is a great deal of talk, just now, about reconstruction, as if the Constitution were a mere house of cards, incapable of holding its own intact against the blasts and turmoils of civil war; as if the Union were a mere commercial compact, based upon the caprice of its constituents, instead of resting upon eternal and immutable principles. Even many of those whom we know to be loyal both to the Republic, and the Administration, cannot make up their minds how far the Constitution has been affected by the Rebellion, nor what is to be done with the rebels, and their States after they have been whipped into allegiance.

In reality, there is no need whatever for any pother over either of these propositions. The Constitution of the United States is, as Cicero says of Truth, "Not one thing to-day and another to-morrow, but the same essentially, and unchangeably, now and for Ever." The great written truths upon which it is founded are a part and parcel of the divine government itself and belong to the inmost nature of man, without which freedom were a mockery, and an impossible thing. The Constitution is as good to-day for the American Republic, as it was before the war began. The fiery surges of the rebellion have broken against it in vain. It has not suffered one jot, or tittle—and does not need, therefore, any reconstruction.

Neither is it necessary that there should be any reconstruction of the Union because the rebels have sinned themselves out of it, like Adam and Eve out of Paradise. The fact that they have put themselves into rebellion against the Government deprives them of the rights and privileges of citizenship, and also of the right of belligerents to treat with the Government of the United States, through their own acknowledged leaders. We can have nothing whatever to do with these leaders, as such, because this would be to recognize their authority, and raise the rebellion to the dignity of a legitimate war. These persons are out of court, and are altogether subject to the mercy of the conquerors. It would be quite a different thing, however, if the people, in their individual capacity in the exercise of their sovereign power, were to assemble for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of the rebel tyranny, and declare their willingness, and earnest desire to return to their allegiance. In that case they would be exercising the inalienable right of self-government, which belongs to them under the Constitution—and this resumption of the functions of Government on their part, would necessarily bring them into communion with the United States Government, and put a speedy end to the war.

That the people in the revolted States will soon take the initiative in this matter, and for this object, there are plenty of signs abroad to justify us in supposing. Already, there are bitter disturbances, strifes, and hatreds in the enemy's camp, and the officers are beginning to shoot each other down like drunkards in a saloon quarrel. The Southern newspapers are full of animosity against the rebel Generals, and the rebel Government—and, in a little while, there bids fair to be a rebellion within a rebellion, in that nigger land, which will stop the war and render a reconstruction of the Union any thing but likely, or desirable.

As the case now stands, it is nonsense to talk about patching up a peace, or making any mediation with the rebels. With whom are we to make peace? We do not recognize any power or authority in the Confederate leaders—and we could not, therefore, either offer or receive any terms for the cessation of hostilities. As a constitutional Government we can have nothing to do with rebels who have usurped our authority, and defied our arms. We must have an unconditional submission of all the people, and then it will be for the United States Government to deal with individuals according to their deserts.

DOWN WITH SLAVERY!

The American people, always full of inexplicable and irreconcileable contradictions, were never guilty of a greater outrage upon former professions than that involved in the denial of the supreme right of the negro race in this country to freedom. It has been our boast that no American could look unconcernedly upon any people or any race engaged in a struggle for their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And in making that vaunt good, we have, sometimes with mistaken generosity, been lavish of good words, and, in some cases, of brave deeds, in behalf of a dozen nationalities attempting independence, since the existence of the Republic began. With the French, Belgians, Italians and Germans, during the European upheaval of 1789 to 1815; with the Mexicans, and with the people of various States of South America, with the Greeks, with the Irish, with the Hungarians, with the Cubans, and with the Italians again, the Americans have deeply sympathized, and, to many of them, they have, in the hour of pressing need, extended material aid. The sympathy was generous, and the aid freely tendered. Both have done honor to the American name; and both, by constantly reminding us of the conditions upon which liberty is held, have re-acted upon the donors, and served to keep alive the spirit of freedom at home. The gifts have blessed the giver more than the receivers.

Why, with such antecedents; with such profound and, we believe, enduring belief in the rights and dignity of man; with our own freedom constantly imperilled by every encroachment that tyranny makes, we should be so insensible to the outcry of an enslaved people in our midst, whose deplorable condition we know, whose capabilities for a better and a more ennobling life we have fathomed, and whose heaven-born aspirations meet us at every turn, no student of human nature can tell. Our conduct is one of those strange contradictions that bears neither the examination of reason, the test of religion or the touch of humanity. It is a barbarism that has no excuse. It is a sin that admits no shadow of justification. And whoso supposes that we shall rise superior to our national troubles and become an united and prosperous people, or that we shall in the wreck of our affairs be able to save for ourselves the spirit and forms of political liberty, without first manifesting a sincere desire to do justice to the oppressed of our own country—Americans by birth-right—impiously presumes upon the unpurchaseable clemency of the Almighty. "He who would himself be free, must own no slave" said Mr. Lincoln, in one of his letters. This condition of freedom extends itself by a law which is beyond and superior to all human endeavor, to nations as well as individuals; and our own nation will learn, as others have learned before, that the law is inexorable—a very Nemesis.

We entreat our readers who may be still apathetic in this matter of freedom to the African race in the United States, to heed what we say—to question History which is only the record of the world's history, and to interrogate Justice, which is the manifestation of Heaven, and from both to learn that our woes, though seemingly numberless—the war with which the Republic is afflicted, with all its fearful and bloody consequences—are but the accumulated penalties of our own misdoings; and that we strive in vain against the consequences of our acts. If they will not heed what Nature teaches, and Reason and Philosophy confirm, and be just for justice's sake, let them lower the motive, and be just that their interests may be served thereby. It is often and truly said, even by men who do not look beneath the surface of affairs, that this war will crush slavery, or slavery will crush us. We declare the reason why, and we point out the way in which victory and justice may march out of the contest hand in hand. If we would live—live as Americans, under the benign influence of the institutions that the fathers founded—live free and manly lives—live as exemplars to those who will come after us—slavery must die. Its blood, smoking on the ground, is the accepted sacrifice that will compel the favor of the power that rules us.

But this is Abolitionism! So it is, and more than that—the expression of the truth of the national exigency—the disease and the method of cure. The Republic will be wise if it heeds the words, and acts upon the policy that we declare. To be just to others is the condition precedent to the obtaining of justice for ourselves. That is the lesson of the day—one that this people must learn!

BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE.

Gen. Burnside is safely in Knoxville with the van of his army; and the great east and west railroad line of communication between the rebels in Virginia and their confederates in the Valley of the Mississippi is unquestionably in his possession. Now, in view of these facts of the situation, one of these things is true:

I. He is there by sufferance, and because the rebels were powerless to resist his advance. This admitted, the prospects of the Confederacy are dreary enough. East Tennessee was the Thermopylæ to which all rebeldom was to flee in the event of disaster overtaking them in the last ditch; and the great East and West railroad was, like aorta in the human body, a means of circulation, without which the extremities would die.

II. There has been constructed for rebel [illegible] known to our commanders, which renders the Knoxville road comparatively valueless. But this is hardly probable.

III. The boast of the rebels that, in going to Knoxville, Burnside was shutting himself in a *cul de sac*, in which, escape being impossible, he can be crushed at leisure.

We take it for granted that Gen. Burnside will not long suffer the problem herein contained to remain long unsolved. Meanwhile, East Tennessee is practically relieved of rebel domination, and we shall see how far the boasts of Brownlow and others, that when the weight of tyranny was taken off, she would spring back to loyalty and duty, will be made good.

IS VALLANDIGHAM A TRAITOR?

A Stevenson, Ala., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon the authority of Union citizens of Alabama and Tennessee, that Vallandigham, while in the South, repeatedly exhorted the rebels to hold on to Vicksburg, declaring that the success of his party in Ohio depended altogether on the ability of the rebel Government to baffle the Union armies beseiging that place. The evidence of this fact the *Gazette* writer declares to be indisputable.

The Copperhead prints are denying the above fact and branding it as an Abolition lie. Unfortunately for their epithets and for Vallandigham's loyalty, we have in our possession a letter written by a rebel Provost Marshal attached to Bragg's army, and a man evidently of unusual intelligence in which the above fact is clearly, unmistakably stated. The letter was written to friends in Western Tennessee and captured in the possession of a mail carrier, who is now or was recently in custody at Columbus, Ky. The writer heard Vallandigham make the statement in his presence, that his election depended upon rebel success at Vicksburg. The letter awaits the pleasure of any Copperhead disbeliever who will call and see it.

IOWA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Mr. LeGrand Byington's letter to Gen. Grant, asking if Iowa soldiers in the army of the Mississippi, would be permitted to vote the ticket of their choice, was a work of supererogation. There never was a time when, in any one of the armies now engaged in fighting the rebels, the soldier if permitted by the laws of his State to vote at all, could not vote for the candidates of his choice, without let or hindrance from any authority whatever. In the face of Gen. Grant's reply to the Iowa Copperhead's question, all allegations to the contrary fall to the ground. Let the disloyal be content. If the soldiers do not vote for them, it is because they do not believe in their patriotism or their honesty. The army is on one side; the Copperheads are on the other.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

We print in another place a remarkable statement from the New York *Express* relative to our affairs in the Department of the Gulf, which will at once command attention, from the probabilities attaching to it, and the indications therein of complications between the United States and France in the not very distant future. The rebels at New Orleans affect to have discovered what of late has been patent to many Union men, that the expedition fitting out at that port is not destined for Mobile, but for the mouth of the Rio Grande. The rebel general commanding in that district, anticipating the expedition, has removed the Custom House from Brownsville one hundred and fifty miles above. The neutrality of the Rio Grande and the relative localities of Matamoras and Brownsville, have furnished excellent avenues for the transmission of contraband goods which should give aid and comfort to the rebels, and if Gen. Grant is organizing an expedition for Texas, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of breaking up this trade, and establishing a military blockade for its future prevention. But the French in their Mexican designs, have already taken Tampico, and are advancing on Matamoras, which must bring the United States and French troops face to face, separated only by a narrow stream. What new complications may arise out of this unexpected position, it is not possible to predict at present, but it may be safe to say that no very friendly messages will be wafted across the Rio Grande, and that the easy range might be tempting. In the event of Brownsville being the destination of the New Orleans expedition, the prospects of a foreign war assume an air of possibility much stronger than ever.

Safety of the Vanderbilt.

The ship Grey Eagle, Capt. Burgess, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of August. She reports that when she sailed from Rio, the United States steamer Vanderbilt was still lying in that port, and that the United States steamer Mohican sailed on the 31st of July. This renders it pretty certain that the statement of a Mobile paper of the 22d of August, based on the authority of a passenger from Havana, that the Vanderbilt had been sunk off the Bahamas by the privateer Georgia, is without foundation in fact.

More Repudiation.

The Hudson *Star*, the old Democratic organ of St. Croix county, Wis., and the Juneau *Whig* of '76, the Democratic paper of Juneau county have openly and boldly repudiated the Copperhead ticket in that State. It soon will not have a corporal's guard to defend it. Every man who has any self-respect is deserting it.

Napoleon and the French Bishops.

The Bishops of Mentz, Nantes, Orleans, Chartres, Cambrai, Tours and Rennes, issued a pamphlet on "the forthcoming elections in France," which Napoleon has suppressed as abusive of power. The decree has occasioned great sensation in the religious world of France.

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that the illness of Admiral Dahlgren announced in N. Y. *Herald* is an entire fabrication.

—Charles Lamb says one cannot bear to pay for articles he used to get for nothing. When Adam laid out his first penny upon nonpareils at some stall in Mesopotamia, I think it went hard with him, reflecting upon his old goodly orchard, where he had so many for nothing.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—The following are extracts from the Richmond *Examiner*, of September 7th:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—To-day has witnessed another furious bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg, by the enemy's fleet and batteries. The firing was begun at daylight, and was maintained steadily until dark.

A monitor is now firing on Fort Moultrie, and another assault on Battery Wagner is deemed probable to-night.

Since yesterday no farther attack has been made on Sumter, which has been held twenty days, against all the efforts of the enemy's great guns, by land and by sea.

Of 7,551 shots which have been fired at it, 2,495 have struck outside, and 2,130 inside. The flag has been swept away fourteen times.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6—9.30 A. M.—The bombardment of Batteries Wagner and Gregg has been incessant for the last fifty-two hours. The noise of the cannonade is tremendous.

Last night the enemy landed near Cumming's Point in barges and assaulted Battery Gregg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A private letter from Gen. Gilmore's army, dated August 31st, says:

"Our approaches are now within 150 yards of Fort Wagner. But the place is a second Sebastopol, with this advantage in favor of the latter, that in front of Wagner there is so little earth between the surface and the point where water is reached, that mining is impossible and sapping nearly so. The place between us and the enemy is full of torpedoes buried in the sand, making an assault almost hopeless until they are removed. We have secured nine of these pleasant inventions already."

FROM LEAVENWORTH CITY.

Affairs in Kansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 8, 1863.

The excitement which pervaded all Kansas at the time of the Lawrence massacre has subsided, and in its place has come a determination, terribly earnest, to avenge that fearful act. There seems to be no sort of confidence in, or respect for, Schofield or Ewing. They are jeered at.

A few days ago General Lane and A. C. Wilder sent a telegram to the President, saying the incompetency and imbecility of Schofield are deplorable, and unless there is an immediate change of commanders, there is danger of a conflict between the people and the military.

The reply of Mr. Lincoln did not vindicate his policy.

The prediction seems to have been well founded that Schofield's Order No. 92, has only intensified the popular feeling. It is now said that he is neither willing to kill bushwhackers himself, or to allow the people to do so.

The meeting at Paola, to-morrow, will, probably, be the largest ever held in this State. Parties are going in wagons, with arms and rations, from all parts of the State. They will not go into Missouri if the military show any disposition to drive the rebels from the infected district.

Quantrel is on the Sinabar, about thirty miles from Kansas City, with a largely increased force.

The $200,000 in cash taken out of Lawrence has given him glory and recruits, and his numbers have swollen from 300 to 1,200. Schofield has sent a regiment after the radicals at Paola, but no force after the bushwhackers of Quantrel. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Olathe, Paola and Ossawatamie the citizens are under arms, and all these towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols. The military are no longer relied upon in Leavenworth to enforce the order establishing martial law. They do not do guard duty, and the town is watched by citizens.

At a large German meeting held here yesterday, (Sunday) Mayor Anthony stated that if Schofield called out the militia to put down Kansas men, no citizens should go from Leavenworth to aid him in that unholy crusade. The announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Hon. Thos. A. Osborn, Lieutenant Governor, will probably preside at the Paola meeting. A platform of the most radical character will be adopted, the removal of Schofield and Ewing demanded, a department for Kansas asked for, common cause made with the emancipationists of Missouri, and a committee appointed to go to Washington with the Missouri committee. It will probably consist of the entire Congressional delegation, all the State officers except Governor Carney and such prominent citizens as M. J. Parrott, D. R. Anthony and Geo. A. Crawford. The people of Kansas will not rest until Schofield is removed and a man is placed in command who, instead of being praised by one faction and condemned by the other, will receive the applause of all loyal men and the hatred of rebels, a higher ambition than which no officer desires.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1863.

By steamer John H. Dickey, Capt. Musselman, we have Memphis papers and dispatches of the 6th. The *Bulletin*, of Sunday morning, has a report from three deserters from Bragg's army, named Shinn, Lathrop and Casey, who reached our lines at Chattanooga, on the 4th, at 8 p. m., bringing their arms and equipments with them. They tried to gain Rosecrans' army first, but found their pickets too plenty. They had a fight on the second day out, with Roddy's men, and drove them off, and finally reached Memphis. They say the utmost destitution and disaffection exists in Bragg's army. Men are deserting by scores, and Bragg is in readiness to fall back upon Atlanta on Rosecrans' approach. Three of Rosecrans' body guard, taken in action near Franklin, members of the 10th Ohio cavalry, were lately hung; one on the charge of stealing, and the others charged with being spies. John Keho, of Cincinnati, was one of the unfortunate men.

Men who deserted from Johnston's army also reached Memphis; they left Meridian on the 10th ult., and say that Johnston's force is greatly scattered, but are endeavoring to concentrate, but for what purpose they could not say. Roddy's force is above 1,000 strong, and has been quite busy. It visited Town Creek and Glendale lately. Forrest's guerillas are located near Savannah, Tenn. The country west of Tuscumbia is exhausted by their raids, and the guerillas are falling back for a more prolific scene of operations.

Reports are very favorable regarding the drill and efficiency of the 1st Alabama (African) regiment at Corinth. The regiment numbers 850 men. Gentlemen of military proclivities who witnessed their parade, are in ecstasies over them.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8, 1863.

At the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Springfield Baptist Association, on Saturday last, resolutions were passed sustaining the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and praying that slavery—the cause of it—may be speedily removed.

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Perry Burnett, of Berlin, after which the Association was called to order.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of N. N. Minor, Moderator; Rev. F. M. Ellis, Clerk; and W. W. Watson, Treasurer.

Sermons were preached during the session by Rev. Dr. N. Colver, of Chicago, Rev. J. Coleman, of Ottaway, and Rev. Mr. Jameson, of Alton. The meetings were characterized by a spirit of Christian kindness and sound, out-speaking, and uncompromising Unionism.

The Committee on the State of the Country, were composed of Revs. Dr. N. Colver, Geo. P. Wild and F. M. Ellis.

A man was arrested for setting fire to a hay house belonging to U. Lindley, Esq., at Verden, Macoupin county, on the night of the 4th inst. The building, together with the baled hay it contained, worth $3,000, was consumed; also, a steam flour mill near by, making the whole loss about $15,000. The Irishman who set the fire, upon examination before a magistrate, was required to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, at Carlinville, and for the want of bail, was committed to jail.

—It is stated that there are at present nine hundred patients in the four Ohio Asylums for the Insane—in the Columbus Asylum, two hundred and sixty; in the Dayton Asylum one hundred and fifty; in the Newburg Asylum, one hundred and forty, and in the Hamilton county Asylum, three hundred and fifty.

—I. N. Beck, a leading tenor of Europe, has created an indescribable enthusiasm in Bruenn (Moravia.) His talent as an actor is just as eminent as that of a singer. His "William Tell" electrified the audience, and a perfect rain of bouquets were showered upon him.

VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT McGREGOR, IOWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

McGREGOR, IOWA, Sept. 7, 1863.

On Sunday night this place was visited by the most disastrous conflagration in its history, inflicting a severe but not a crushing blow upon its business prosperity. The fire broke out in a wooden building on the north side of the public square, about half-past 11 p. m., and was not subdued until 4 o'clock this morning, during which time it had made a clean sweep from the State Bank to Newell's drug store. Twelve of our business firms were burned out. The losses are as follows:

B. McDonald, saloon.
L. J. Case, druggist.
J. Barley, books and stationery.
C. VanValkenburgh, saloon.
J. H. Haight, books and notions.
D. Ryan, groceries.
Hammerbough Bros., clothing.
Guthrun & Lemeine, clothing.
Bach & Becknell, furniture.
W. Fitch, groceries.
Bommerfeld & Co., clothing.
W. W. Jaahan, tobacco and cigars.
John Kibring, tobacco.
Drs. Moore, Price and Low, offices with medical libraries.
McGregor and Updegraff, law libraries.
McGregor *News* printing office.

The loss to other parties by removal was considerable. The total loss will reach fifty thousand dollars, two-thirds of which is insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7, 1863.

On Saturday night last, an outrage occurred at Newbury, Clermont county, Ohio, resulting in the death of two men named Shields and Williamson, from Copperheadism and whisky. The facts are as follows: On Saturday night, there was a Copperhead meeting at Union Meeting House, which was addressed by W. S. Williamson, of Loar, and Mr. Elston, of Newbury. Shields, Williamson and others, went from the meeting to a tavern, where they imbibed freely of whisky.

The question as to whether a negro would fight was discussed; and in order to test the matter practically, they proceeded to the cabin of a negro on the farm of Mr. Smeseor, where they commenced an assault upon the house, smashing the windows and tearing down the end of the tenement. The negro escaped through the back way, and procured a double barreled gun of Mr. Stringer, who lived close by. Previous to this, however, clubs and stones were thrown at the negro. Upon the latter returning with the gun, he shot one of the parties through the head and the other through the heart, killing both almost instantly. A third party was struck with a skillet, and the fourth ran away. The negro was a peaceable and industrious man. Frequent outrages have been committed upon him.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Rubicon Crossed—Chattanooga to be easily possessed—The Heart of the Confederacy Menaced—Talk of a Refugee—Northwestern Troops—Johnson's Command, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, STEVENSON, ALA., Aug. 31, 1863.

The Rubicon has been crossed by a good portion of the army, whole divisions of which will on to-morrow be climbing the mountains overlooking Chattanooga.

The left of the center made the passage on yesterday without trouble, and to-day other commands of that corps have moved up to the bridges for an early morning passage. All the right but Sheridan is over. Johnson, last heard of at Bellefonte, made the crossing this morning in the rear of Davis, and the two commands are to-day pushing towards the southern flank of Chattanooga.

The rebels have stood scarce a blow in defence of the Tennessee, which in my judgment indicates an intention to abandon the line.

I am each day more firmly impressed with the opinion that there will be no considerable struggle this side the Chattahooche River. Of course a resistance will be made at Chattanooga and all along the line of the Georgia State Railway—about such resistance as was made at the Duck River line—but a determined fight is not at all likely to occur.

CHATTANOOGA EASILY TAKEN.

Chattanooga will, then, easily and quickly fall into Federal hands, after which, the possession and control of the "heart of the Confederacy" becomes simply a matter of time. I do not think it likely that the army will immediately advance in force south of that place. The line of operations cannot, in fact, be extended beyond that point, until the railway bridge across the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, is rebuilt. An army cannot operate for a week beyond reach of certain and ample supply. The people, therefore, will understand that "on to Atlanta" can not immediately follow the possession of Chattanooga.

THE HEART OF THE CONFEDERACY MENACED.

The possession of that place, however, puts the heart of the Confederacy at the mercy of Gen. Rosecrans, whose army, at the same time, will be so situated as to effectually prevent rebel invasions of Tennessee. The whole rebel organization—that which has from the start been under Bragg, and that which has been hastily gathered under Johnston, is unquestionably chiefly concerned to-day in opposing the advance of this army. Mobile and Grant are for the time forgotten, the concentrated energies of all Southwestern rebeldom being turned against the coming of the victor of Stone River. The heart of the Confederacy is menaced, and, of course, the extremities are for the time being neglected. Refugees and deserters say that a complete terror has possessed wicked rebels everywhere north of Atlanta, and slaves and stock are being crowded southward. The fact is, the people have lost confidence in the ability of their army to protect them, and they are consequently preparing for flight.

TALK OF A REFUGEE.

I have conversed, within a few hours, with a gentleman, of rebel proclivities, who but a few days ago left Atlanta and journeyed up the length of the Georgia State Railroad. He says that every bridge and station along the line of the road is strongly guarded, but that soldiers and citizens talk of the expected Yankee invasion as a thing certain to come, and not to be successfully resisted. People have no thought that the rebel army can drive the Yankees back. According to my informant, a state of things exists, throughout the South, which is really pitiable and beyond the conception of outsiders. Between the rigorous exactions of their own military authorities and the dread of the coming Yankees, there has sprung up a mutual distrust which makes life a torment to the stay-at-home people of the Confederacy. A hopelessness of success has seized great numbers, emboldening them to the expression of hopes for "reconstruction," which, in turn, developes scores of original Unionists, who denounce the Confederacy and all connected with it; and so, throughout the Confederacy, is working the leaven which, with the continued success of the Federal arms, is to re-establish the glory of the American Union.

NORTHWESTERN TROOPS.

I have had a morning stroll through the camps of Davis' division, both upon the hills beyond the Tennessee, some seven miles south of here. The commands of posts Heg, and Carlin, are made up generally of Northwestern troops, and in the matters of fighting and discipline, have shown themselves second to none. I don't propose a panegyric on Northwestern soldiers, they need nothing of the kind from me, but I must be allowed to say that with my Chicago prejudices, I can see a little more of the vim and bearing of a wide awake soldier in the Northwestern man than in any other. There is an enterprise and dash about them, it seems to me, that you do not find in the men of the older States. My paragraph, however, began with mention of a visit among the troops of Davis' Division, and, indeed, the casual reference is about all that may be made, for there is no "special mention" connected with the visit. I found everybody, officers and men, in fine spirits, and in particular cheer at the idea of an advance.

JOHNSON'S COMMAND.

On my return I struck the advance of Johnson's command, having just accomplished the hills and dust this side of Bellefonte. A certain Capt. "Faque" was about the first man encountered, dust begrimmed, and very weary from the long, toilsome march, but as clever and genial as ever. The "89th" and its every surrounding, the Captain represents, in apple-pie condition.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan's command occupy Huntsville and Athens. Col. Dan. McCook in the former and Col. R. F. Smith in the latter place.

There is nothing of interest from the extreme left of the army. I see some one from that corps every day, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining an item of the least interest.

Minty's command of cavalry is up the Tennessee some twenty miles above Chattanooga, watching events, and exchanging occasional shots with a rebel over the river, but an adventure seldom comes, which excites more than a passing thought. Van Cleve, Wood, and Palmer, lie within reach of the rebel stronghold, ready at a moment's notice for the blow, but their time is not yet. The right and center have miles of mountain marches to accomplish, ere the pontoons will float in front of Crittenden.

I go on to-morrow, if possible, within sight of Chattanooga, where couriers say that the advance of Reynold's, crossing the river at Shellmound yesterday, is already arrived. What sights and sounds await me, my next shall tell.

L. C.

—The death of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D. D., LL. D., and F. Z. S., is announced in the English papers. He was widely known as a distinguished member of the Independent pulpit in England. He had sustained the ministry at the George-street Chapel, Liverpool, for upward of half a century; was an active member of various learned and other societies, and was the author of several theological, poetical, and scientific works. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

—Letters by the City of London state that Charles Dickens will positively visit New York next month.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Speeches of Major General Oglesby, Hon. I. N. Haynie, Gov. Yates, and Col. John Dougherty.

We give below the speeches of Major General Oglesby, Hon. I. N. Haynie, Gov. Yates, and Col. John Dougherty.

SPEECH OF GENERAL RICHARD OGLESBY.

This is a heroic age for us, when every man, woman and child shall be tried for their country—shall work and die for their country. Nothing less than this spirit will save us to-day—not that I dread this mob that is now raging in the rebel States—that, thank God, is on its last and falling legs. They feel that the rebellion is waning and sinking and almost ready to go out of sight, and pass away forever. It has no terrors for me now. I feel as complacent upon that question as I did about the peace of our country two years ago. They cannot much longer annoy us if left alone. But now comes a time which will try you. I am convinced that the undue importance, which has been given to the political aspect of our troubles is of far more serious consequence than any effect resulting from the peril of war. The political turn that has been given to our national affairs, is more than any troubles that have resulted from the effect of war, and it is this that I now dread more than the terrors of war. I now address myself to you upon that point. I will not take the time to prove to you a fact which is known to exist, which is, that the rebellion is substantially over. It is the political aspect that I now fear more than the strife of the field. The head of the rebellion I believe to be a wise head. The leaders of the rebel army and the leading actors of the rebel country I believe to be sharp, shrewd, heartless men. I do not at this moment find it in my heart to argue that they are actuated by those great motives of a struggle for constitutional liberty. I think they who rule are bad, but deliberate and wise men. Jeff. Davis does not desire any battle with us. I don't believe the rebel Government desire it. I believe their policy, if left alone, would be to keep their armies from fighting for another year, at least—if not forever. The have nothing to gain by a battle now. They cannot whip us. They cannot re-take the ground they have lost. They cannot hold Chattanooga, and, although Charleston is a hard place to take, and will require a great deal of blood, and military skill and wisdom, yet I believe Charleston will also fall into our hands. Meade is watching Lee on the Potomac. Lee has no object in fighting him, and the rebel Government will not let him fight, unless absolutely necessary to quiet the people of the rebel States. If Lee were to defeat Meade, he could not take Washington City. Our Government has it in its power to protect the city. The rebels cannot take Washington, and well they know it. The rebel Government is now defeated—without ever having an entity, they are now a non-entity. It is gone body and soul, and the dispersing of it is now a mere form. In this position, knowing that the Confederacy is gone, and the so-called Republic is sunk beyond recovery, as a last resort, they will offer terms of peace. This is what I fear you will have to meet. Davis will not send Commissioners to our Government; but it will go forth to this country in a few months that they are ready to lay down their arms, with propositions to come back in the Government. These will not be made to us formally, but they will come from the newspapers and the public speakers of the South—until we are inclined to believe that they are true, although we may not believe it now—and what will they say? "You said you wanted to restore the Union, and preserve the Constitution—we now say we will lay down our arms and come back into the Union, with all our sovereign rights as before." There is the trouble, my friends; the very moment we hear the distant rumbling of peace, peace from the Southern people—although it will be couched in the most dishonorable terms—still it will be open to our people for discussion, and then all over these Northern States, that multitude of men who have been crying for peace, and charging you and I as carrying on war, as Abolitionists will array themselves in a solid phalanx, and say to us: "Now, lay down your arms, these people are ready to come back again as they were; give us the Union as it was; give them back their land; repeal the Confiscation act; ignore the Proclamation, and reinstate slavery." [Cries, "never! never!"] Aye, never! never! That multitude says never, and that multitude says never, and all good Union men say never. But there is another multitude, clothed in the habiliments of ease—they say: "Let them come back." We shall hear this call in every county and in every city of our land. Now, I want every man, woman and child, to-day, to seal up in his heart, and in his memory, the declarations uttered to-day, and cherish them as a never-dying element, that you will say, "never, never." The time has come to try you, ["We are ready,"] and I know you are able to meet it. I know the rebels will do anything—every citizen and soldier has conclusive evidence on that point. Before mob violence began to manifest itself in this well settled Government of ours, Alexander Stephens, one of the wisest of the Confederacy, made a speech before the war began, in which he characterized it as "the greatest rebellion in the world." Jeff. Davis, a wiser, and a meaner—said it was a misnomer to call it a rebellion. Now what is it that Davis tries to make you and I believe? That it is the inalienable right of each State to withdraw from the Union when they desire it. That it is a mob on a large scale. New York city has tried to imitate that mob—and, to the everlasting disgrace of our own State, some men of Fulton county, and of some other counties in Illinois, have imitated the mob in New York. Copperhead leaders have counselled the people to be ready for mob violence—and the people have armed themselves for a mob resistance of the law, and now it is very difficult for them to train these men down to an obedience of the laws which they said were not to be obeyed. They find they have an immense job on their hands in their endeavors to bring the people down to a non-resistance of the laws of the Government.

I don't agree with these men. I don't have any logic to expend with these home traitors. I have no time to talk to them—and I don't intend to expend my breath in talking with them. I don't address myself to them any longer upon the score of reason. Every one of these questions have been argued to these people for many years. Every question has been discussed and re-discussed, until every man knows full well what he has to do, and what is his duty. When I came home this fall from the field, I promised the soldiers that I would do my utmost to protect and support them at home—and thus far have I done it. Therefore, when I came home I met this Copperhead statement—I cannot call it Democratic—because I have been associated with so many noble and true Democrats in the field—and have seen so many noble Democrats march up to the cannons mouth and die before our colors. When I say Democrats I mean that class of men, who, rising above the teachings of party have gone soul and body into this war to save the Union—that is what I wish to be understood as meaning. But when I speak of the devil, and don't use his name, you know I mean a Copperhead. [Cheers and laughter.] Well, sir, when I came back to our peaceful home in Macon county, I found men drilling and marching through the county, insulting every decent man and woman they met, swearing they were going to resist this Abolition Government. They would show whether the Abolitionists were going to rule the Government. My argument to these people was this, and it is my argument to the good people of Illinois: I told them by the word of mouth and the power of speech, that if they meant fight, if they meant civil war in all its calamities, to come on. We are ready for you this night. We are ready for Copperheads to-day and this hour. We are ready for them in our State, our cities, and in our streets—we will stand up fair and square to them, and tell them to come on, we are the men for you, and G—d d—m you, we will whip you.

I tell you, fellow-citizens, there is no other medicine for these men. Do you suppose I am going to spend my breath in arguing to that class of men? I would rather a thousand times spend my blood upon them. They say their liberties are taken from them. My fellow-citizens, have you lost anything by this war? Aye, many a mother and father are here who have lost a son, many who have lost a brother, but where is the man that has lost a spark of liberty? Where the man who, loving his country, feels that he has lost a grain of it? But what is the liberty that these men claim to have lost? The liberty to be left free to run into every species of licentiousness under the name of liberty, and to destroy the country—that is what they ask. They are howling over the nation that their liberties are restricted. What a tempting word that is for some Copperhead leaders to go to a Copperhead gathering, bow themselves before a gaping crowd, and talk to them of their lost liberty? It is not their liberty that they have lost; it is their character—that is what they have lost. [Cheers and laughter.]

I have some other things to tell you, which may appear like a little vanity in me, but I have got my due share of vanity and there are few without it. It is about this nigger question. Two years ago I would rather have had my arm stricken from my body than to have assisted the least particle in interfering with slavery in the slave States; I thought it was wrong to interfere with slavery in the slave States—wrong to make soldiers of negroes; so I thought and felt at that time. But since then my entire feelings and sentiments have changed—root and branch, substance and fibre. Do you know what I have been doing while in the field? Listen! I went back to the field again in March; reported for duty to Gen. Grant, who set me to work on the 1st day of April. I went right to work organizing negro regiments, and I had one of the best men to help me that you ever saw. I had Brigadier General Dodge, of Iowa, as noble a man and as good an officer as there is in the land to-day. On my return from Vicksburg, I came along back to Helena, and speaking with the General in command there, I said, "There seems to be a great many negroes about us." "Yes," said he, "We have, and they have been treated like brutes. When they have come and offered their services to the Government they have been driven away. Now I am going to make them useful, for I have confidence in them." That officer was General Ben. Prentiss, of Illinois.

But let me tell you what brought about this great change in my feelings. When I went with our troops to Columbus I saw it environed with heavy works. Three thousand negroes had done it. At Corinth I found works constructed for miles—the work of four thousand slaves who had been there for weeks and months erecting them—and yet men say to us you must not use the negro—civilization forbids it. The rules of modern warfare prohibits it. Everything appertaining to manhood will discountenance it. You must not make soldiers of the negroes. A sweet song it was to the rebels. If there is a worthless Copperhead here to-day who has not the courage to fight for his country, I will tell him that he is a coward and afraid to fight anybody. They will surround a poor soldier who speaks promptly and boldly what he feels—they will surround him and beat him half to death—or steal in at the midnight hour and destroy all his property. My God, what liberty is this? What class of men are these who boast this country?

In six weeks from the time that I had commenced the organization of these colored regiments I had three thousand six hundred able armed and equipped and ready for battle. Now I will tell you what I would like to see. I would like to see our Government go to work and arm all of these negroes; when July comes around again our three years' men will come home. There are 300,000 of them. Let 300,000 negroes take their place, and let them fight our battles until the end of the war; and let me tell Mr. Copperhead to-day, and I speak it as the sentiment of my own conviction, that that negro shall fight him if it is necessary. [Cheers.] I have got but one side in this matter—poor living, moving man, what am I worth, as compared to the glories of this Union? What may not I and you suffer? Let the country take our lives, our property, everything—let the Government have it—but never, no, never will those men who are seeking to plant discord and dissension in our community get the rule and power away from us to the destruction of this country. I say it, and I mean it, and let every man utter it until it shall reverberate through the land—we will make soldiers of the negroes—and he makes a brave soldier—a gallant foe. I would a thousand times rather fight behind him than before him. They will fight if we will instruct them and let them—what a nation we should be if we were to use every means God has given us for our defense. Here is a great element of national prosperity, a great living, moving element in this nation, we have a right to bring forward this element to save the nation, and I know that England and France would laugh at us to-day, because we have been foolish enough thus long to delay using this great vital moving element in our midst. Let every man who is seeking for the best interests and safety of his Government divest himself of whatever old prejudices he may have had, and say in his heart—I am for making a soldier of the negro. Then we shall save the lives of many white men, and we will save the lives of the negroes, too, and that is not all we will do. There is no use in dodging this question. I have told every negro that has taken up arms, and told him to tell every one he saw, and to tell Jeff. Davis' negro soldiers that we will give every one of them their full, free, unconditional, fully emancipated liberty forever. [Cheers.] That is how I feel and that is how I speak. Dare you, my fellow citizens, freemen, good true and majestic men in the sight of God, dare you be so mean as to give a man a musket to fight for your liberty and then tell that man he shall go back and be a slave of a rebel?

Why are we distressing ourselves about the country? We have no occasion except for the loss of our kindred—and that is bad enough, truly, and causes deep mourning and sorrow in the land—and I am sure no soldier mourns more than I do over the loss of a comrade. I can feel for him—God knows it—I love him and I will honor him to the last day of my life. [Cheers.] What is the reception that our soldiers returning home will meet with; a man separated from his home and family, sick and worn out, working at twelve dollars a month, to come home to be abused by these mean, contemptible villains? They do not belong to the rebels—they have not manliness enough for this—but they sneak and skulk around, with long, yellow hair—riding an old horse with his tail full of burs. [Laughter.]

Wherever you see these men you will be safe in doing what I do—writing them down as traitors to their country. I do it because I believe it to be my duty to mark these men. They may kill me if they choose, but I will tell them that they are traitors. I will not suffer them to be about me without telling them that they are traitors. This is the way to end this war, and avoid further civil discord.

I have detained you long enough, and there are others here who I wish to hear. I thank these gentlemen for coming from their States to meet with us to-day, and speak to us. Proud Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, still true to the Union. I love them, and honor them. Let us all feel good together, for the day of peace is near at hand. When the banner of freedom shall float all over our fair land—when the very stars shall twinkle with glory over us a free and happy and prosperous nation. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

SPEECH OF GEN. ISAAC N. HAYNIE.

Gen. Isaac N. Haynie (received with cheers). He had hoped that he might have been allowed to have been a listener and not a speaker. He had been hard at work speaking of late, and was not in best trim. He would make a venture, however. They were met under circumstances such as had never been known before. Great questions had been discussed here, aforetimes, and candidates had been arrayed against each other, upon many an important occasion; and yet there was present to-day the largest meeting which had perhaps ever appeared in Springfield. What was the reason of this? What had they met for? To save the Union—to put down the rebellion. This was the reason. He had been all his life long a Democrat; when Lincoln asked for the suffrage of the people to make him Chief Magistrate, he had opposed him, and spoke many times against him. He had since found out that the voice of the people, as expressed in the election of Mr. Lincoln, was right, and that he and his party were wrong. He desired now to tell them that it was always the duty of the minority to bow to the majority. In Europe, under monarchical institutions, the people had no other way of ridding themselves of a bad government than by revolution. In this country we had a revolution every four years, when the people could make their voice heard, and elect their own sovereign. Now he maintained that President Lincoln was truly and rightly elected to the Presidency. Breckinridge, who counted the votes at the time, and made the issue public, said he was elected—and it was the duty of every good citizen, whether a Democrat or a Republican, to stand by the decision of the people, and support the man of their choice. The rebels didn't believe this—they didn't want a rail-splitter to rule over them. He could tell them, however, that his being a rail-splitter was the worst part of the difficulty he had to contend with when he was on the stump against him. It was a hard thing to get over that Lincoln was a hard working man, as well as an honest and an able man—and the people couldn't help liking a man of that sort—and they proved it by electing him. Well, we were now at war with the rebels, because they would not obey the voice of the people, and accept Lincoln as President. The Northern men intended, since the Southerners began the war, to go on with it until they laid down their arms, and begged as whipped, and sorrowful children to be allowed to return to their allegiance. He had heard of late a good deal about compromise. He for one, would consent to no compromise. Nothing but an unconditional submission would ever get his support. He would never treat with rebels, and rather than he would humble this great people by offering any terms to rebels, he would see the great river red with blood, and red forever. [Immense cheers.] We must carry on the war to the end. [Aye! aye! that's it. Bully for you! No compromise!] The people of the North meant to do so—will you help them? [Yes, yes! Immense cheering.] He knew they would; already they had given their sons, and brothers, to the war, and they would all go, to a man, in Illinois. Wouldn't they? rather than that the war should cease before the cause of the war was annihilated. [Yes! that's it, and loud cheers.] He was denounced as an Abolitionist because he advocated these views. Well, he was content to be an Abolitionist, if this was the meaning of Abolition. [A voice: You're all right.] It had been said that Southern Illinois was disloyal. He could tell them that if the question of war to the end, and the support of the Administration in the mean while, were brought before the 13th District they would give an overwhelming majority for the war and the Administration. [Immense cheering.] It was true that in June the Copperhead fiends had assembled here, and that they were an unauthorized, miserable contemptible body who had sunk and degraded the Democratic party until it was almost a disgrace to be a Democrat. It was also true that they were not patriots, but traitors, and they showed their traitorism by passing resolutions in favor of Vallandigham, and elsewhere in sending a deputation to the President, calling upon him to release that falsest, hollowest and most unprincipled demagogue, and turn him loose upon society once more, to blight and curse it. It was an insult to the people and the supreme authority. If he had been President Lincoln he hardly dare say what he would have done to those delegates. He didn't think they would have got home again as readily as they went there. But this he knew, that they would have had to ask him a good many times before they got what they wanted, and Mr. Lincoln gave them to understand very clearly what he thought of their errand. These Copperheads were no fair example of the State. The State was loyal to the core, [A voice—that's so!] and that meeting was a sufficient proof of it. The Copperheads complained that they could no longer say what they liked; that Vallandigham was a public martyr—that Lincoln was a despot. But he (the speaker) had always spoken his mind, and said just what he had to say, and yet nobody had ever arrested him. He had no fear of the Provost Marshal, but slept on his pillow without any dread of waking up some fine day in limbo. Why, then, were the rebels afraid? Did the people then present remember the passage in the good old book: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth!" [Immense cheers.] Well, that was the case with these Copperheads. They were *scared* because they were wicked, and were afraid lest they should get their deserts. If that was democracy he disowned it; He had no part or lot with these men. [Immense cheers.] He had gone to the war because, he believed it was a religious, as well as a civil duty. He cared neither for one sort of politics nor another. He had seen glorious old Oglesby on the field when bullets fell around him like hail—and that brave man never asked him whether he was fighting upon Democratic principles; nor was he little enough to put such a question to the General. They were fighting for the Republic. That was enough for both of them. [Bully; You'l do! and loud cheers.] There ought to be no politics now—nothing but war, war to the end; that the Union might be saved, and the rebellion crushed beneath the victorious heel of the Federal armies. The speaker alluded to Gen. Grant, and passed a very high eulogium upon him, to which the people responded by giving three tremendous cheers for him. He then went on to give a biographical sketch of the General to whom, he said, Governor Yates gave his first military command. He, himself first met Grant about two years ago in Springfield. He was a very ordinary looking man and wore an old slouched hat, and he believed that he was wearing that old hat now. [Cheers.] He was a workman, and had a tannery in the State; and there it was that he learned to tan the rebels. [Cheers.] He believed that Grant, who came to the surface so suddenly, was thrown there by God himself, who was tired of seeing so many knaves and traitors at the head of our armies, and meant now to give us a chance with good and honest generals. He would say one word about the Conscript Act. It was just in itself—but he thought they could do without it. They could make a conscript law of their own without treason, which would supersede that of the Government, and be far more effective. It was the women and young girls who could make this law, and pass it too. So that our armies should never need a soldier in the ranks. He advised all the girls, every one of whom had one sweet-heart at least in her train, to tell the man who wanted her that he must first prove himself a patriot by going into the army to fight for the Republic. And then if he returned minus an arm, or a leg, she would take him, with all his glory, to her arms, and tend him like an angel until his death. Mothers also must tell their sons that country was "first, and last, and midst, and without end." They must emulate the Spartan Mothers, who, when they gave their sons their shields, said to them "With this, or upon it!"

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR YATES.

Governor Yates regretted that he had not physical strength to be heard by the vast concourse before him. He would not have said one word after so much had been said, and so eloquently said, by others, but that occupying the proud position which he did, as Governor of the State, he could not be silent on the subject of the present condition of the country, which this vast meeting was assembled to discuss. He was glad to be able to tell them, that of all the States in the Union, Illinois had cheated the Government out of a draft. And how? he asked. Why, when the Government first of all called for volunteers, the brave young men of the State came forward by thousands, and thus prevented the Executive from from having any farther claim upon them. [Immense cheers.] He was proud of the State! proud of the brave boys, who had fought under her banners, and never on any occasion, had turned their backs upon the enemy. [Immense cheers.] Whenever history shall write the record of this war, she will give a good account of Illinois and her regiments. [Immense cheering.] He was glad to meet with his old friends, Senators Doolittle and Chandler, because they could see for themselves the state of popular feeling in Illinois, through the vast multitude who were now before them. [Cheers.] He was a plain man, with not much ornaments about him, and he could tell them that he was for the Union, and the Constitution! but so help him God, it was not for the Constitution of Jeff. Davis he was for! [Tremendous cheering, over and over again.] He was for the Constitution of the United States! and for punishing every rascal who dared to raise his hand against it. [That's it, Dick! Bully for you! and cheers.] Some people, he said, spoke against Mr. Lincoln. [Voices everywhere—"We don't! We don't! we don't want anybody else!"] Well, Mr. Lincoln was not his candidate, and feeling as he then felt, he should not now support him. He thought he had made many mistakes, but that on the whole he had done well. [Yes! That's so.] Mr. Lincoln was President for the next two years, and nobody could help it. [We don't want to.] We must make the best of it, continued the Governor. [A voice—we'll have him for another four years!] He had done his duty nobly, and with great ability, and it was our duty to support him and his Administration now and right on to the end. [That's so! and loud cheers.] Those who did not do it were traitors. The country was worth saving, and worth fighting for, and when he looked abroad over its beautiful States, and saw how happy and prosperous the people were, he felt very sorrowful when he thought of the rebellion. The curse of the living God was against slavery, which had caused the rebellion, and it must die out. [Loud cheers.] He, therefore, was for the Proclamation, as well as for the Union and the Constitution. [Loud cheers.] He was not there as a partisan. He would gladly shake hands with any man who would help him to put down the war, no matter whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. [Cheers.] It was a good Government, this of the United States. Never was a better. It was the friend of man, as well as of Americans. Who ever heard of a wrong done by it to any American subject? No one. The only persons of whom he was afraid were those who go about the country to propagate Copperhead notions against it. He was not afraid of England nor France, nor of foreign intervention of any sort—he was only afraid, as he said, of those miserable small politicians who go about in disguise, with dark lanterns in their hands, to instigate the young men to raise their arms against this grand Government, and as God was his judge these men had no mercy to expect from his hands. These were they who wanted to bring dishonor upon the glorious and unconquered flag of the State which had been borne on so many battle fields, torn by so many bullets, but never, never, in one single instance, had been dishonored. When he thought of the priceless blessings which the Republic had showered so profusely upon American citizens—which had given home and liberty to so many millions of human beings—under the wise and just provisions and securities of whose laws commerce, and agriculture and manufactures had thrived so abundantly that the name of America was second to none in the world, and had become the watchword and the rallying cry of freedom for the down-trodden and the oppressed nationalities of Europe—when he remembered in how short a period, historically speaking, all this had been accomplished—and what vast interests for humanity, what Titanic hopes, sure and certain to be realized, were involved in the future of this great and sublime Republic, his whole heart was bowed within him and broken, until words were all too feeble to express either his emotions of sorrow, or his passion of hatred and abhorrence for the wantonly cruel and malicious traitors who had brought upon us the terror and devastation of this pitiless war. [Immense and prolonged cheering.] He had told them that this country was worth fighting for? Did they not all feel it to be so? [Tremendous cheers, the people rising *en masse*, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.] He knew they felt it as deeply as he did. He knew they would never abandon the Union to the malice of its enemies. They had given—how many of them present had given?—their dear, brave boys to defend the flag of their country, which was the flag of universal freedom. He could not answer that question himself, but they could answer it—those noble fathers and mothers before him—they could answer. At that moment their hearts were tolling the knells of unutterable funeral sorrow over the wounded, the dying or the dead bodies of the heroes whom they sent from their firesides to the bloody battle field to die. [At this moment there were many old and middle-aged men and women who could control themselves no longer, but wept like little children.] The Governor continued: He saw that they remembered the great sacrifices they had made for their country, and he called upon all within the reach of his voice to renew their solemn oaths and covenants to be true to the Union. He appealed to them, by the olden and ever glorious memories of the war, by the flag which their sons had carried so bravely and triumphantly at Donelson and Murfreesboro, on the Cumberland and the Mississippi, at Shiloh and Antietam—by the dying groans of the tens of thousands whose blood had reddened the dreadful battlefields of the rebellion, by the unnumbered hillocks which mark the lonely graves of the dead soldiers of the Republic in that terrible conflict which truth and justice had authorized and sanctioned under the tremendous name of a fratricidal war, by the grand solemnities which enshroud the memories of George Washington, and the Fathers of the Revolution, by domestic ties, by the love which they bore for the dear children which were left to them, and by the sublime inspirations of morality and religion, he conjured them by all these master passions, memories, and records, never to abandon the cause in which they were engaged, and upon which the very life of the Republic was suspended!

The Governor resumed his seat amidst tremendous and enthusiastic cheering.

SPEECH OF COL. JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Col. John Dougherty, the President of the meeting, in response to a call from the crowd, then addressed them. Col. D. spoke for about one hour, in a masterly manner, but we have only space to give a few of his leading points. He said, dark and lowering had been the clouds hovering over our country. Deep and damning had been the stab which the enemies of the country had inflicted upon free institutions; but he thanked God that the evil designs of bad men had finally been frustrated, and that the light of other and better days was dawning upon us. He thanked God that he was privileged to meet here to-day the venerable Cyrus Edwards [who was upon the stand], McClernand, and thousands of other life-long Democrats. He was a Democrat, and whenever men associated that name with Copperheadism and treason, he denounced and execrated them. He denounced Vallandigham, Wood and their evil co-workers in treason, as fiends and traitors. When these men claimed to be Democrats, they simply "stole the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Colonel D. gave some scraps of history connected with the troublous times of 1833, when Old Hickory had to grapple with the demon of secession. Then, as now, there were but two parties—loyal men and traitors. Whigs and Democrats stood side and side in defense of the country against traitors. They sustained and defended the Government. They did not care who was President. They were willing that General Jackson should suspend the *habeas corpus*, if necessary. They were willing and anxious, in particular, that he should *suspend the traitors*. And when he intimated his desire to do so, if they did not return to their loyalty, everybody cried "Amen." Those were the days of patriotism. As the Whigs in 1833 stood by the Government, and a Democratic President, so he would now stand by the Government and the President. He did not support Lincoln, but, before God, he believed there had not been a more honest and patriotic President since the days of Washington. He thanked God that Abraham Lincoln was President—he was just the man for the occasion, and he would stand by him and the measures of his administration until the last day. He knew the honesty of his heart, and the purity and patriotism of his intentions. He is battling for liberty, for self government, for civilization, for humanity, for Christianity, and that brings us together against any bonds that party can bind us with. And he would say to Abraham Lincoln, "Go on, vindicate the right, though you have to do it in oceans of blood."

Col. D. then discussed at much length the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and gave it his hearty endorsement. The vital question, he said, was whether we at the North, the hardy sons of toil, should be domineer over, or assert our God-given rights, like men conscious of our power and the justice of our cause. When this question was presented to him, he would say, "Go to the infernal regions with your slaves." He objected to the Proclamation only upon one point. It was too merciful—the only fault he had to find with it. Instead of inviting the rebels back, with all their rights, it should have compelled them to return as did the Prodigal Son, begging only to be taken back as hired servants; and when they had finally cast off their rags and filth, he would receive them, although entirely unworthy. He knew there were many men at the North, claiming to be Democrats, who were ready to bow their necks to the [illegible] of the slave drivers, but he was not the man to do it. He had done with them forever.

The speaker then discussed at considerable length, and with much ability, the Proclamation from a constitutional stand point. He also spoke of the first assault upon Sumter, defended by Major Anderson and his fifty-six compatriots, by Beauregard and his 8,000 traitors, and with guns and ammunition stolen from the Federal Government, by the thief, Floyd. A just God would be sure to rain down his vengeance upon Charleston, that infernal nursery-bed of rebellion; and He has already commenced the work. Col. D. also spoke of the first hard fought battle on the Mississippi—at Belmont—in the early part of the war. When the information of that sharp and bloody contest, in which the prowess of Western arms was fully vindicated, he rushed to Cairo, and met Grant, Logan, McClernand and their compatriots, when they came from that field of sweat and blood. He saw the confidence and determination on their faces, and he knew these heroes in the future would prove invincible, and that the rebel hosts would fall before them as grass before the mower.

The late Illinois Legislature were a disgrace to humanity. Its members were a God-defying, a constitution-violating set of scoundrels. The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall make treaties or form alliances with any other State or power. Yet these Copperheads—this vile scum of treason—appointed ministers plenipotentiary to visit other States that were in rebellion against the General Government to endeavor to form treaties and alliances against the General Government, when it was fighting for its life. The scoundrels had not the temerity to publicly engage in their mission—although some of them did, privately, like sneaks—but their intent to commit treason was none the less manifest, and was none the less deserving the punishment due to traitors.

The Copperhead concern which assembled in this city on the 17th of June last, declared the "further offensive prosecution of this war" was in violation of the Constitution; but the war *would* be prosecuted *offensively* so long as there was a Copperhead at the North or a traitor in the field, and the men who passed that resolution must stand out of the way, or they would be ground to powder.

We were to-day working out the antagonism between free and slave labor. The policy of the slave States is to force from their borders every man who does not own a score of negroes to make way for the introduction of slave labor. The policy of the free States is to encourage free labor. Take our State of Illinois. Even now, you will find an average of four or five voters on every forty acres of soil. With this growth of freemen, Illinois three years ago, offered the two leading candidates for the Presidency, and one of them was elected. Thus she was developing, in an antagonism between free and slave labor, the superiority of the former. This condition of our State is the will of Almighty God; and thus he shapes the affairs of earth, and will work out the destiny of popular government, and destroy the strongholds of wrong and oppression.

He had told his Democratic friends day after day that we owed all to our country, no matter who was President, and the Copperheads called him a d—d Abolitionist. He had always been fighting the Abolitionists and the epithet grated upon his ear. He at first felt disposed to go out and pummel them, but he finally concluded he had a better work to do. He cared less for the name now than he once did; and all the men who thus denounced him might go to Pluto's regions.

There were men whom he used to know as poverty's most prominent disciples, whom he saw now clothed in broadcloth and fine linen. He had heard it intimated that the money came from the French and British Governments, and he thought the intimation might be true.

After discussing many other points, with great power and ability, Col. D. closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow countrymen, and more particularly to his fellow Democrats, to stand firm, be united; and if the devil comes to you in the shape of a Copperhead, and whispers doubt and distraction in your ear, thrust him aside; and if any man on board the great ship of state, attempts to interrupt its officers and crew in their efforts to save her from the rocks and the shoals, cast him overboard, and throw no buoy to save him from the dark waters of oblivion. There are but two sides to-day—stand on the right side. On one side the President is the pilot; stand by him, and history will embalm your names with widows' and orphans' blessing until time shall be no more.

Col. Dougherty spoke for nearly one hour. His speech—of which of course the above is but a few of his leading points—was continually ratified by the warm plaudits of the audience, and at the close was endorsed with six hearty cheers.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

[From Rural.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 4, 1863.

LARGE CATTLE.

At the Vermillion County Fair, held at Catlin, where we called yesterday, we saw a very fine pair of six year old steers, whose live weight was 6,100 pounds. This yoke of oxen, that have been worked to within the past year, are to be stall-fed another year, when it is supposed that they will reach nearly or quite three and a half tons, live weight. Deduct forty per cent. for offal in slaughtering, and we have twenty-one barrels of beef; or, if cut into roast and steak, would supply breakfast and dinner to over 1,000 families at the rate of four pounds each. It is probable that in the way of big cattle that Illinois will keep ahead for some time. The cattle were raised and are yet owned by Abraham Sandusky, some eight miles south of Catlin.

This is the first county fair yet held since the opening of the county fairs this season, and if they all do as well, the shows will be highly creditable to the State. The frost has of course cut off the vegetables and flowers, but the other departments are well filled, and the attendance has never been as good. In the crowd but one Copperhead was pointed out to us as a *rara avis*, as this class of persons seldom attend such useful gatherings. Among the stock is a lot of six young deer, and in the stalls a pair of Buffalo—these are to attend the State Fair at Decatur.

BLACKBERRY WINE.

The wine department contained a sample of this wine, made by Mrs. Carr, that is worthy of note, as having been made out of the usual mode, and in all respects so superior that your readers will do well to cut out the recipe for next year. The ripe berries are mashed by hand and left to stand in the vessel twenty-four hours, when the juice is strained through a cloth strainer. To this juice two pounds of good clean sugar is added to the gallon, and it is then put in bottles, jugs or barrels, for use, when it will be ready for use in a few weeks. Four quarts of the berries will make about a gallon of wine. This wine is among the most valuable for medical purposes, and by this mode of making is nearly pure. Blackberry wine as usually made contains twice the amount of alchohol as this sample. There can be no question that its value is enhanced by standing in the pulp twenty-four hours.

Considerable wheat will be sown this fall, as the farmers are now busy plowing and getting off damaged corn for this purpose.

For the past three days we have had an east wind, but as all signs of rain fail in dry weather, the drouth continues to have its own way.

Next week the Champaign County Fair will be held, and will occupy a prominent place in county fairs, being among the largest in the State. Several dairies of "Hamburgh" cheese, made in this county, will be on exhibition. The clever trick of your Chicago Cheese dealers, labeling Illinois cheese Hamburgh is nearly played out, or at least too well understood to be of little value as a trade mark, and we respectfully ask them to hereafter grade their cheese Illinois No. 1, 2 or 3 as the case may be. For their past cuteness they should be awarded a leather medal at the State Fair, and from that time forth begin to act on the new system, that shall not rob our State of the credit due her.

RURAL.

Gay Times on the Railroad.

(From the Dubuque Times.)

Out on the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad travelers and employees have the gayest possible times. The train is only about two hours making the first nine miles.

The other day, just this side of Peosta, a boy ran alongside of the cars for nearly half a mile, yelling "Mr. Cawley! Mr. Cawley!" at the top of his voice. At length the Conductor heard him, and asked what was the matter.

"Why," said the boy, "father's big bull has jumped on the hind car."

Cy ran back, and sure enough, on the platform of the hind car stood a big bovine leisurely chewing his cud, and contentedly enjoying a view of the country from his elevated position. The Conductor had the brakes whistled down, and the noble critter was helped off. He had been seen standing on the side of the track for several days, and had probably deliberately come to the conclusion that he could wait till the train passed, and then catch up to it, jump on the hind car, and take a free ride. He tried it and won. Since then the Conductor has placed a cow-catcher at the rear end of his train, and has had no more trouble with animals on his hind car.

Out at Manchester, Independence, Waterloo and Cedar Fall, they send messenger boys on horseback to meet the train and get the *Times*—so anxious are they for news. The news boy on the train throw them the papers, and they gallop back, thus enabling the people of those enterprising towns to read the latest intelligence from the seat of war, from two to three hours sooner than they otherwise would.

The Dubuque and Sioux City is a great road *for time*. You can ride *longer* on it, than say other road in the country for the same amount of fare.

The Draft in Ohio.

There is no occasion for confusion in the public mind at the apparent contradiction of reports respecting the draft in Ohio. The facts we understand to be these: In consideration of the fact that Ohio has so large a force of soldiers—all three years' men—in the field, there are but a few thousand men required from the State under the new call. As the number is so small, it is believed it is not worth while to enforce the draft at once, as the men can be raised by volunteering. Hence, officers and men of the old regiments who have been instructed to report here to take charge of conscripts, have been instructed to open recruiting offices. Confidence in the success of the volunteering system prevails, and hence the announcement that there will be no draft. If, however, the quota of the State is not speedily filled by voluntary enlistments, the draft will be made. Hence the statement that the draft may yet take place. Whether there will or will not be a draft depends upon the success or failure of the recruiting officers.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE [illegible]

French and Federal Troops [illegible] to be Confronting each other on the Rio Grande.

ARE WE DRIFTING INTO A FOREIGN [WAR?]

[From the N. Y. Express, [illegible]]

We learn by the steamer George Washington, which arrived to-day from [illegible], that much excitement existed [illegible] the rebel sympathizers and [illegible] reference to the great military expedition about to depart from [illegible]. It is understood that the flower of [illegible] army, recently operating at Vicksburg, would be embarked on this [illegible] tion, the destination of which [illegible] given out, is Mobile, Alabama. [illegible] sympathisers, who are usually well [illegible] is written, are unwilling to accept [illegible] theory. They are quite sure that [illegible] tion is going in just the [illegible] and that "Mobile" is only [illegible] Federals as a blind, to [illegible] off their guard. In [illegible] quite certain that the [illegible] turn up, not in Alabama, [illegible] mouth of the Tombigbee, [illegible] the mouth of the Rio Grande. [illegible] wise certain that the movement [illegible] marked by great celerity; they [illegible] the troops had already gone [illegible] would be on Texas soil, as the [illegible] great "army of occupation" [illegible] George Washington could reach [illegible]. The further talk among these [illegible] wise rebel sympathizers was that [illegible] tration of Federal troops at the [illegible] Rio Grande, was in consequence of [illegible] pated rupture of friendly relations [illegible] France and the United States, [illegible] demands have been made of the French Emperor, in respect to his recent operations in Mexico, which, if not satisfactorily [illegible] with, will be immediately followed by [illegible] invasion of that country by the army of Gen. Grant; that a secret understanding [illegible] plating some such invasion exists between President Lincoln and the fugitive [illegible] President Juarez; that, finally, a war [illegible] France and the United States grows out of these complications, is now inevitable.

We give these reports for what they are worth, and we leave it to the intelligence of the reader to appraise them at their true value. If there is really any foundation for the statement that the destination of the New Orleans Expedition is the mouth of the Rio Grande, however, we cannot forbear [illegible] ing that the rebels, with their [illegible] penetration, have discovered the fact, notwithstanding the pains taken to put them on the Mobile scent. The proof of this knowledge we have in the latest [illegible] Brownsville, Texas, published [illegible] a few days ago, which [illegible] Gen. Bee, the rebel commander [illegible] Grande, had ordered the removal of the Custom House at Brownsville to a place about one hundred and fifty [miles] above. We are not aware that the [Confeder]ates have any military force in that [quarter to] oppose our troops, but even if they [illegible] real importance of the movement lies [illegible] in its immediate relation to France [illegible] the Southern Confederacy. We have information that the French, having already [taken] possession of the seaport of Tampico, [are] about to dispatch—if they have not [already] dispatched—a military force to take [possession] of Matamoros, a step which will bring [them] face to face with the Federal army [of occupa]tion under General Grant. Matamoros, [as] our readers are aware, is a Mexican town [on] the Rio Grande, a few miles above [its junc]tion with the Gulf of Mexico. [illegible] across the river is the State of Texas, [the] town of Brownsville being in that State [and] occupying the relation to Matamoros [that] Jersey City does to New York. The town [has] all along been held by the rebel General [illegible] and since the war began a large [illegible] trade has been carried on between the [illegible] towns. European merchantmen [illegible] Mexican port as a nominal port of entry [illegible] has been almost impossible for us to [illegible] this trade, as the Rio Grande is a [illegible] river, and cannot be blockaded, while [Mata]moros is as under a friendly flag, [illegible] be occupied. Under the Mexican flag, [in]deed, Matamoros has been a source of [annoy]ance to the United States, and it may be [that] the army of Gen. Grant has been ordered [illegible] sent to Brownsville to stop that [illegible] and put an end to the contraband trade. How far this proceeding is likely to [compro]mise our friendly relations with the French Emperor, or how soon it may result in a collision with his soldiers on the opposite side of the river, we do not care at present to discuss. The time for their summary [illegible], however, is not far distant.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PLANS OF NAPOLEON.

THE EMPEROR INTRIGUING TO EFFECT A EUROPEAN COALITION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Friday, Aug. [illegible]

It is perfectly evident at this moment that the Empire programme, which has been carried out in Mexico, was conceived at a time when the dissolution of the Union was believed to be a certainty, and that the programme was based upon that [belief. The] programme once adopted, it became the interest and the constant desire of the French Government to aid and render certain in every way possible the dissolution of the [Union], and thus we understand the different [attempts] at mediation, and the shameless [and unprin]cipled manner in which the [illegible] press has labored to convert public [sentiment] against the North and the [Government at] Washington. But now, since the [illegible] Federal successes, even the most [illegible] can see that there is a reasonable [prospect of a] speedy military occupation of the [South and end of the] rebellion; but it is too late to change the Mexican programme, for Gen. Forey [had al]ready his orders, and since the [illegible] the important events in the United States had not reached either him or the Government at Paris, he, of course, was [obliged to] carry out his instructions.

Thus, the programme was disclosed [illegible] days too soon, and the French Government became fatally committed to the Empire policy. What, then, is the next best thing to be done? I will tell you. France is [to] manoeuvre in such a way by bargaining with lateral questions as to bring about a European coalition against the United States on the Mexican question, so that, if the United States should eventually reconsolidate [its] power, and attempt an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Mexico, France will be able to bring other Powers with her into the war that would ensue. The Grand Duke Maximilian has accepted the throne [illegible] on the condition that a guarantee of [illegible] can be offered him, and what else [than an] alliance against the United States can [give] the shadow of such a guarantee? The [Gov]ernment journals openly declare that [this ob]ject must be attained, and the argument [they] use is no longer the old one of a [regenera]tion and strengthening of the Latin [race], for that argument only interests [illegible] nations they hope to drag into the [illegible], nor that other argument of a disinterested mission of civilization; but the [illegible] the necessity of this coalition upon [the] broad ground of an equilibrium of [power] —that old question for which European nations have always been ready enough to [fight] on their own continent, and which [France] hopes now to extend to the continent of America. When again united, if such [shall] be the result of the present war, they [say, the] United States will be too large, be too [prepon]derating, too dangerous to the general [equi]librium; and thus France hopes, by raising this familiar but effective cry of "[bal]ance of power," to gain allies in [the] barrier she is establishing against the [United] States in Mexico. It would probably [be well] for the Government at Washington to [look] up this project.

On the other hand, the politicians of [illegible] the other European Powers should [illegible] take the same view of this question [as] France does, this Power will abandon [Mexico] to the Grand Duke Maximilian, and [throw] the responsibility of obtaining guarantees [of] stability on him and his brother and [brother]-in-law. They think that if France should abandon Mexico, claiming only a [indem]nity, that even the United States might be induced to recognize and live in peace [with] the new Emperor. As to the Grand Duke, [it] is well known in Court circles in [illegible] that he is ambitious, and that he [is not on good] terms with his brother, the Emperor, [and] would be only too glad to get away [on a] good pretext from Vienna [illegible] thought that if France will make [illegible] to the other Powers to abandon Mexico [after a] limited time, the Grand Duke, rather [than] renounce the coveted throne, will run the risk of making his peace with the United States and the other American Republics. The sum total of all this is that the [Grand] Duke has accepted the proffered throne in principle, but as the conditions which make the occupation of the throne [a safe] operation have not yet been fulfilled, [he will] wait till they are fulfilled, or till [he loses all] hopes of their fulfillment.

A Bank President Defends a Colored Soldier.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday last, a number of rough fellows attempted to [eject a] colored soldier from a horse-car [in which he] was riding. While the conductor [was delibe]rating whether to comply with the [illegible] the passengers, a gentleman (who [turned out af]terwards to be Thomas Smith, [President of] the Bank of North America) [illegible] and declared emphatically that [he should] not be removed. The [illegible]

All attempts at ridicule [illegible] Smith gave his name, [illegible] except on the part of [one indi]vidual, who was uncou[th illegible] "I don't believe it." [illegible] let his lips when, [illegible] more expressive, [illegible] "down went his house" [illegible] blow from the indignant [illegible] President making the offender [measure his] length on the floor. Two or three [illegible] ances of the discomfited [illegible] just indignation then arose [illegible] strations towards the latter [illegible] moment held back by those [illegible] which time the colored soldier [illegible] stationed himself in the centre of the car [illegible] defied all opposition. [illegible] what awe-stricken, [illegible] with him. Having carried [illegible] he insisted on the soldier [illegible] which he did with great [illegible] made by his protector [illegible] reached his destination. [illegible] politician, and has not [illegible] litical party, but he is [illegible] and supporters, with great [illegible] of the Administration. [illegible] out the whole affair was highly [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

Fearful Casualty on Lake Superior.

Loss of the Steamer Sunbeam with Nearly thirty lives.

Full Details of the Disaster by the Sole Survivor.

We referred in our last issue to a painful rumor which we then hoped had happily been set at rest, relative to the loss of the steamer Sunbeam, of this city, on Lake Superior. We now learn that the earliest report, which has been fully confirmed, was brought to this city by the Northern Light on Saturday evening, though no details were in possession of her crew. The arrival of the steamer Planet yesterday morning, however brought the certain intelligence of the disaster, with full particulars, furnished by the sole survivor of the persons on board the ill-fated steamer, which foundered in a terrific gale on Lake Superior, on Friday, August 28th, Charles Fraser, the wheelman above referred to, being the only one spared to tell the tale of her melancholy fate.

Immediately succeeding the recent oppressively warm weather, the upper Peninsula and Lake Superior region was swept by a fearful hurricane, the violence of which on land was terrific, uprooting trees and destroying buildings in its track. We learn that some of the mail routes and roads were closed for several days by fallen trees. It was by this storm, whose wrath overtook her on the lake that the Sunbeam was wrecked and lost, adding another to the sad calendar of late disasters, in a gale whose violence surpassed the experience of the oldest observer of weather phenomena in that region.

The steamer Sunbeam left Superior at six o'clock Monday night, the 24th ult., reached Ontonagon a little before noon on Thursday, and remained there till half past six o'clock p. m. When she came out, the wind was blowing fresh from the North, and about three hours after they left—say between 9 and 10 o'clock, the gale struck them, the wind shifting into the N. N. E. She rode the storm till next morning, and at about six o'clock the captain attempted to put her about, to face the gale, that being his only chance for safety, as she had become unmanageable, and all hopes of reaching Copper Harbor, 24 miles east, had failed him, and there was no harbor west that could be entered in such a storm, nearer than La Pointe (Bayfield.) At this time the sea was so rough that it was only occasionally they could see the steamer Michigan, then less than two miles distant. Before attempting to turn around, the boat was headed two points north of east, the wind a little east of North, striking her quartering. When they put her about she fell into the trough of the sea and rolled terribly. Unable to move her by machinery, they ran her jib up, but all efforts were unavailing. She failed to come up or pay away, and the jib was hauled down. Her engine was still in motion, but doing no good. The engineer came up on deck, but Fraser did not hear what he said. The captain's reply was: "Get up all the steam you can, and try that!" This effort was unavailing—the jib was hauled up a second time, to try for the shore, but she could not be made to right up, into the wind. The sail filled from the starboard side, and had she got wind enough, would have run her ashore. But she could not be got out of the troughs, and listed, or careened over on her side. The Captain had all sent below, and tried to trim her, but when she careened, he told those on board he could do nothing with her—they had better come on deck. This is the last order that Fraser heard the Captain give. About this time she careened, her pilot house lying flat with the water, and was held in that position by the gale, the successive waves beating against her with such force as to break her to pieces, and she soon filled with water and sank. The Captain told Fraser to stick to the wheel and do what he could to turn her, if she righted again, but when Fraser saw no hopes of her coming up again, and the mad waves pounding over her, he broke the window on the upper side of the pilot house, and made his way back as best he could, to the small boats. Of these there were three—a yawl and two life boats. Fraser saw but two boats, both filled by passengers and crew. He got into the yawl, in which were the Captain and several of the crew. A woman—he thinks the chambermaid, and probably the only lady on board—reached out her hands and begged to be taken aboard. As Fraser only had standing room, he jumped out upon a piece of the hurricane deck, and the woman was taken aboard the yawl. Fraser saw the flag-staff floating near him, with signal halyards attached. With these he tied himself to his raft (a portion of the hurricane roof,) and soon afterwards picked up a demijohn, which he secured with the ends of the rope.

When Fraser left the wreck, the upper cabin had all been swept off, and she was floundering badly, her bulwarks gave way, she soon rolled over, gradually settled, and sank bow downwards. The survivor thinks some who did not hear the Captain's order to come on deck, were still in the boat when she sank. About ten minutes after he left the boat, he saw two persons with life-preservers or floats, but thinks no others had time to get them after they realized the danger.

Fraser saw the yawl sink beneath the waves, and those who had been in her floating in the water. A few minutes after he got upon his raft, he saw the life-boat upside down, and two men on her bottom, lying crosswise, clinging to the sides. The next wave swept them out of sight.

Mr. Fraser was on the raft from 8 o'clock on Friday till 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. When he neared the shore, it was at the base of the "tree-bound shore" an almost perpendicular cliff of red sandstone rocks. The waves dashed his frail raft to pieces upon the rocks, cutting his forehead, and bruising his knees and shoulders; he fell back into the water—the next wave threw him against the rocks, when he caught upon a shelving projection, and crawled into a small cavern washed in the sandstone. There he remained about eight hours for the wind to subside and the sea to go down, before he dared to move. He then crawled up on shore with great difficulty, being so weak and benumbed from cold. He was now about thirty-five miles above Eagle River, and from twelve to fifteen miles from Portage, (across the country.) He remained here till three o'clock on Monday, when a party in a small boat, coasting along shore from Ontonagon espied him, answered his signals, went ashore to him, and administered to his hunger as far as their lunch would appease his hunger. Thus, all the nourishment Fraser had for four days, was the demijohn of Port wine, from which he drank as he could between the surging of the waves. He was taken to Houghton, (Portage Lake) where he was found by the officers of the Planet, and brought to this city.

Capt. Dougall's wife went up on the Planet expecting to meet him at Portage Lake. When the boat landed at Eagle River, on Wednesday, the stairs of the ill-fated Sunbeam with the oil cloth still upon them were lying on the dock, having floated ashore. The Steward of the Planet (formerly in the same position on the Sunbeam,) at once recognized them, which was the first intimation the officers had of the loss of the boat. The Planet went on to Ontonagon, and en route came across portions of the wreck on Wednesday afternoon. Coming down, the Planet ran as near shore as possible to see if the officers could discover any of the bodies, or pieces of the wreck. They also started five men out from Ontonagon in a small boat, to coast along shore, but they found nothing so far as heard from.

At the present time, we have no account of any being saved from the Sunbeam, except the wheelsman, John Fraser. He was seldom below, and is not confident as to the number of passengers, but thinks there were only four or five on board besides the crew, which embraced twenty-one persons, as follows:

Capt. William Dougall, whose friends reside at Valparaiso, Ind.
W. A. Gardner, Clerk, from Sparta, Wis.
Thos. F. Healey, 1st Engineer, of Detroit.
Patrick O'Donnell, 1st Mate, and J. O'Donnell, 2d Mate (brothers), from Detroit.
M. H. Collins, of Chicago, Saloon Keeper.
Jas. McHale, of Chicago, Cabin Boy.
Jno. Butler, Fireman.
The deck hands were Indians.

Among those known to be among the passengers, are the following:

Abner T. Sherman, State Representative of the Ontonagon District, and his son, aged about fifteen years.
Augustus Coburn, of the firm of Burton, Shaw & Coburn.

The following we have heard were on board, though we deem it doubtful, from what we can learn:

Mr. Edwards, of Superior City.
A lady, wife of a gentleman at Cleveland (name not given), with her two grown daughters.

The Sunbeam was a staunch sea-worthy boat, of 400 tons burthen, built at Manitowoc a year ago last winter, and had five water-tight compartments; but the force of the waves, during this unparalleled gale, in the position in which she lay, rendered her means of safety entirely fruitless. She was most elegantly furnished, and had become quite a favorite with the lake-traveling public. She was owned by A. E. Goodrich of this city, valued at $40,000 and insured for $30,000.

TO TREE BUYERS.—Many, we believe dozens of tree agents in this and other Western States, are taking orders for stock, from our "Bloomington" or "Phoenix's Bloomington Nursery," without any right to do so [illegible] F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill., Sept. 1, 1863.

EYE AND EAR DISEASES.—Dr. Johannes A. [illegible] Dr. Jones [illegible]

[illegible] Bryant & Stratton's [illegible] Commercial College [illegible] circulars, [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

French and Federal Troops Confronting each other on the Rio Grande.

ARE WE DRIFTING INTO A POSITION TO FIGHT FRANCE?

[From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 8.]

We learn, by the steamer George Washington, which arrived in port yesterday, that much excitement existed among the rebel spies, partisans and sympathizers in Mexico, in consequence of the report of Gen. Banks's intention to send a military force to the Rio Grande, which, it is understood, is at the flower of our army, recently organized, and which, it is said, would be transported, on this hot weather, from the Gulf of Mexico, by the Texas expedition, the destination of which has been given out to Mobile. Accordingly, the rebel sympathizers, who are usually well-informed, and who are ever ready to aid the enemy, are in great glee at the prospect of a rupture between the United States and France, which, they think, will be the result of Banks's movement. The rebel spies, in their letters, which we have seen, speak of the "intelligence of the disaster," which, they say, will soon reach us. The rebels, in their letters, which we have seen, speak of the "intelligence of the disaster," which, they say, will soon reach us. The rebel spies, who are usually well-informed

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER TO THE SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CONVENTION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the Capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me, to thus meet my old friends, at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from here, so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure my old, political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the Nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan malice, or partisan hope, can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is, to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for *force*, nor yet for *dissolution*, there only remains some imaginable *compromise*. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people, within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man, or men, within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man, or men, have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South, and peace men of the North, get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can, at all, affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to the bond of service—the United States Constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently; I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war, in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property, when they cannot use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes, and non-combatants, male and female.

But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better *after* the retraction than *before* the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before.

I know, as fully as any one can know, the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us some of our most important successes, believe the emancipation policy and the use of the colored troops, constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that, at least, one of those important successes could not have been achieved at the time it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with Republican party policies, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit these opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged—that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time, then, for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the Great Northwest for it—nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up, they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of lesser note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been, and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by, and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case, and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant heart, and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it.

Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE CHICAGO TIMES VOTED OUT.

The attendance at the regular meeting of the Directresses of the Soldiers' Home, yesterday, was unusually large, and the proceedings interesting. the President, T. B. Bryan, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. Fargo, and approved.

Mrs. Dagenhart reported having collected from five employees in Fielding's Reaper Factory, $3.25; Mrs. Smith collected $1.50; little Hattie Wright, (five years old) collected $1. E. S. Miller, druggist, corner of Polk and State streets, proposed to contribute $60 worth of medicines, as called for. The offer was gratefully accepted.

The Committee of Visitation (by Mrs. Mitchell) reported the Home in excellent order, and every attention given the soldiers.

Mrs. Bryan reported the payment of $12 to a widow of a Norwegian soldier, who was in a destitute condition.

The Committee asked further time to propose the list of donations for publication—granted.

Thos. T. Ellis, M. D., Surgeon for Soldiers' Home, presented a very complete and classified report for the past month, of which we give a summary:

No. admitted during the week	1,082
" Sick, medically treated	150
" Discharged during month	1,045
" Cured during month	73
" Relieved during month	63
" Under treatment	14
Average No. treated daily	25
No. deaths in August	(none)
Av. duration of treatment	(3 days)
No. sent to their regiments	[illegible]
" Ill. volunteers	[illegible]
" Wis. volunteers	261
" Ind. volunteers	[illegible]
" Mich. volunteers	[illegible]
" All other States	382
	1,083

The Auditing Committee presented an elaborate report, specifying every item of expenditure during the past two months, showing the aggregate to be $1,567.

The permanent expenditure for House Furnishing, &c., about $900. The average current expenses of the Home, are about $350 to $400 per month. The report was accepted.

The Treasurer reported the amount in the Treasury at about $4,000.

The Committee on Entertainment reported that arrangements had been made for carriages to convey the Quincy Concert, "Old Folks" to the several places provided for them, and that they would be met at the Milwaukee Depot on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Livermore spoke highly of the persons composing this company—that they were among the first people of Quincy, who leave their business, and take this course to make money, not for enriching themselves, but solely for the benefit of the soldiers. In other cities their entertainments have been well attended, and resulted very favorably for the charitable purposes to which the money was appropriated.

Mr. Faxon was appointed a Committee to meet the "Old Folks" at the depot.

A member of the Board alluded to the "Soldiers' Home Gift Concert," advertised in handbill type, in one of the dailies, and asked if the use of the names therein given was authorized. The following extracts from the advertisement were then read:

Hon. Thomas B. Bryan of this city, will act as Treasurer in disbursing the money for the relief of the suffering at Lawrence, Kansas.

Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. Dr. Burnham, Mrs. Ambrose Foster, Mrs. J. S. Fuller and Mrs. Dr. Blain, of the "Soldiers' Home," will disburse the funds for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Home" Chicago, Ills.

Mr. Bryan stated that the gentleman who called upon him asked him if he would act as Treasurer for the enterprise. He told him "No; that he did not want to take any part in the matter. But if (as the man represented) he only wanted him to receive and pay over money to the Soldiers' Home and the Kansas sufferers, he would gladly perform any labor that would aid the Kansas sufferers or the Soldiers' Home; but didn't want his name used in connection with the concert at all, and on no account would he have anything to do with a Gift Concert." The man went to the Soldiers' Home and returned with the names given above, and with the understanding that it was simply a "musical entertainment," solely for the benefit of the objects specified. Mr. Bryan consented to receive and disburse the money.

The ladies named stated that the gentleman denied to them that it was a Gift Concert, and that they were mortified when they saw their names paraded in connection with the affair. The conclusion of the matter was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ladies of the Soldiers' Home decline all connection with the Gift Concert advertised to be given partly for the benefit of the Home.

The Superintendent's Report for the past month embraced the following items:

States.	Lodgings.	Meals.
Illinois	[illegible]	1,614
Wisconsin	[illegible]	1,530
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	42	146
Iowa	50	168
Indiana	38	115
Ohio	187	1,110
Michigan	[illegible]	275
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	3	4
Connecticut	16	53
Louisiana	15	65
New Hampshire	17	58
Massachusetts	3	7
Ireland	[illegible]	36
Total	1,411	5,507

One of the lady Directresses stated that, inasmuch as the Board wished to discuss a matter that was postponed for final action to the present time, and as the members would feel more free to speak on the subject, if satisfied their remarks would not be made public, she would suggest that the reporters be requested to withdraw during the discussion. The suggestion, in the shape of a motion, was adopted, and the reporters all departed. Fortunately, our reporter who so successfully established "the leak" at Joliet, was on hand, and suffered no great inconvenience by being absent during the discussion.

Mr. E. G. L. Faxon, who was present, stated that, in behalf of the Lady Managers who had been so vilely slandered while in the faithful performance of their noble work, he would offer the following resolution, and if there was any censure or blame attached thereto, he would stand the brunt of it, and relieve them from the responsibility of its authorship. He would submit them for their consideration. The President then read the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, One of the editors of the Chicago *Times* recently entered the Soldier's Home, and while asking a favor from the Institution, (which was promptly granted,) made the entirely uncalled for announcement that he was "a Copperhead," as if to provoke political discussion in the Home, from which all politics had been excluded; and,

WHEREAS, That paper has since published, editorially, a most abusive article, denouncing the management of the Soldiers' Home, and directly imputing deception and falsehood to a lady in the faithful discharge of her duty as Vice President of the institution, and after publication of the facts, showing the entire falsity of its statement, has reaffirmed it, with added insults; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the management of the Home is confided mainly to women, they are unwilling to give any countenance to a paper whose editors prostitute their boasted "freedom of the press" to scurrilous assaults upon women, and upon a purely humane institution; the Chicago *Times* is, therefore, excluded from the Soldiers' Home, and its reporter from the meetings of the Board of Managers.

A motion was promptly made for its adoption, and the President declared it before the meeting for discussion.

One member, who never speaks without a reason, stated that at the last meeting the matter was thoroughly discussed, the main features of the *Times* article pronounced false, and the attack upon Mrs. Hosmer declared abominable and ungentlemanly; that the reporter, who was present at the time, offered to publish Mrs. Hosmer's statement of the affair, the correctness of which was vouched for by all who were witnesses of the occurrence; that the said reporter heard the statements of the several members, and knew that a resolution was passed, giving them one week in which to retract their wilful misstatement, and that, instead of retracting and apologising, the same paper has "added insult to injury" by repeating the slanderous attack, and denying the truthfulness of the statements made by the Board; therefore, it seemed necessary to take some action in the matter.

A lady of the conservative school, thought it was unfortunate that any notice had been taken of the affair; that the paper has no weight or influence with the loyal people—the real friends of the Home, and that it better be passed over. She believed no one "handled pitch without getting soiled."

A member more particularly interested stated that the *Times'* reporter had already been voted out of four of the most loyal and respectable associations in the city, and they would not be setting a precedent, but merely showing that while the members of the Board are willing to make any necessary sacrifice for the good of the soldiers and the Soldiers' Home, they hold their characters too dear to be thus sacrificed; nor is there any demand for such a sacrifice. While they practice self-denial, they still preserve self-respect and will maintain their dignity and defend their honors. The *Times* has repeatedly misrepresented the proceedings of meetings in which the most noble hearted women in the city have taken an active interest, and the reporter generally stigmatizes any association of ladies, and makes scurrilous and abusive remark about them. She should vote for the resolution by all means.

One of the most efficient workers stated that while the managers have taken no part in politics, it is a truly loyal institution, and all its managers are for the Union, and whatever is against the Union, and manifestly against the interests of the Home, should give way.

After some further discussion, during which the President was called upon for his views and gave them, the resolution of expulsion was unanimously adopted.

A well merited rebuke to the slimy Copperhead concern.

AN EX-DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

Our readers will remember the Chas. E. Noyes who figured in this city several years ago as a police detective, under the present acting Chief of Police of this city. He was considered a sharp officer, but unscrupulous in the means employed to work out a case and ensure the conviction of an offender. It is, however in the capacity above referred to of "negro catcher," that Noyes retains his most salient point of reputation in this city, that being the closing act of his career here. That dastardly and cowardly act created an excitement in this city which must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It is unnecessary to recount the efforts made in this city to compass his punishment and their disgraceful failure; of course he remained altogether away from this city. While in St. Louis he became in some manner associated with Gen. Frost, the hero of the Camp Jackson affair, and subsequently an officer in the Confederate army. He was afterwards placed upon the detective force of the city of St. Louis, and after the inauguration of President Lincoln, through the influence of Dan Rawlins, the United States Marshall of the District of St. Louis, received the appointment of Special Mail Agent, in charge of the River mail. Upon the Mississippi it was generally understood that he dabbled in cotton and goods contraband, and there were rumors of his unfragrant association with the capture of a mail boat by guerrillas, upon which he had charge of an important official military mail. These are some of the antecedents and shadows resting on his career. Several weeks ago the successful robbery of $40,000 from the safe of the United States Express Company, at St. Louis, was announced. The circumstances attending that affair indicated most clearly that it was the work of an adept, and one thoroughly familiar with the premises. For several days the conduct of Noyes had been regarded with some suspicion, and his reputation and associations, together with the fact that he appeared to have an unlimited supply of money, did not lessen that suspicion. It was necessary that he should be watched, and that he should be entirely unsuspicious of the fact. So the authorities employed him to watch and labor for the conviction of a man named Snow, a notorious forger, and a recent importation from the East. While Noyes shadowed Snow, some other officer shadowed Noyes. He was seen to be in frequent and familiar converse with the stranger, and to bring and carry away mysterious looking paper parcels. They were on the point of arresting him on one of these occasions, but his good luck befriended him, and he escaped.

It was then decided to send Noyes to New York to look after Snow—the better to enable detectives to work at St. Louis. It was arranged that Mr. C. Cone, of Toledo, should accompany Noyes as far as that city, and that, should any evidence of Noyes' guilt be found, Sheriff Best, of Buffalo—who was at St. Louis aiding in the investigation—should telegraph for his arrest. It is supposed the plans of Sheriff Best were successful, as Mr. Chapin, agent of the Express Company, received a telegram ordering the arrest of Noyes, and that he be sent back immediately.

The dispatch was placed in the hands of Marshal Hanks, and on the arrival of Noyes, Wednesday afternoon, he was arrested. His person was searched, and $1,110 taken from him. He says the money was his own, being part earnings of a steamer in which he is interested, and that his arrest was caused by those less efficient in the detective business than himself, who are desirous of getting him out of the way that they may have the credit of ferreting out the robber. He was ironed, and started for St. Louis on Wednesday evening, in charge of officer S. J. Locke.

The Capture of Nana Sahib.

After a brief interval of suspense, all lingering doubt as to the identity of the creature supposed to be Nana Sahib is dissipated. A late Bombay telegram says, positively, Nana Sahib has been identified by a Chiab Bramin priest, who was taken with him, and turned Queen's evidence. For the last six years, ever since the horrible massacre at Cawnpore, in 1857, this man, whose name will never be mentioned except with execration, has been prowling through the Indian peninsula, notwithstanding the princely reward of a lac of rupees ($50,000) offered for his capture. But at last his career is near its close. In the wealthy town of Ajmere, the capital of Rajpootana, in Central India, there stands a Hindoo temple, far distant from the scene of the Cawnpore butchery. Thither the infamous Nana was traced by Major Davidson, the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, accompanied by a detachment of British troops. For some time previous, the Chief of the Bombay police had been on his track, guided by native informers. Now the place of retreat was known beyond peradventure. How to secure the culprit was the question. A letter to the Glasgow *Herald*, dated Ajmere, June 30, says:

He was caught on the 23d June. On that day, while Major Davidson, the Deputy Commissioner, was sitting in Court, a man in the garb of a fakir came in, and asked to be allowed to speak privately with him. He thought this at first a piece of impertinence, and was inclined to treat it as such, but the man took a piece of paper from the cloth round his loins, and handed it to the Major. This proved to be a letter from the Superintendent of the Bombay police, stating that the bearer was a detective, and requesting British officers to give him assistance. On reading this, Major Davidson ordered the Court to be cleared, and, when he was alone with the fakir, asked him what his business was. He said that he was a detective, who, along with three others, had been in pursuit of the Nana. They had traced him from Cashmere through a great part of India, and at last had come upon him at Solumbar, from which place they had kept continually in his party. They had come to Ajmere, on their way to Pokar, and had put up in a small temple near the Dunletbagh, in which the Courts of Justice are held. Ajmere was the first place they had come to in which there were British troops, and so he had come privately to Major Davidson, as being the head magistrate, to request that the whole party might be seized. There were, besides the Nana himself and the four spies, who pretended to be his friends and enemies of the British Government, two other persons in the garb of fakirs, who were his constant companions, and one of whom was a leader in the mutiny.

The Nana having already taken alarm from the premature adjournment of the court at which Major D. presided, several temples were searched in vain, till the British officers arrived at a small temple near the Delhi gate:

Here seven natives were sitting, and as Major Davidson saw his visitor of the morning among them, he knew that he had got his game. They were sitting as quiet as possible, but he accused them of noisy, disorderly conduct, and said that they must come along with him. According to concert, he asked each of them who he was, and the fakir who had given the information answered. The Nana he indicated by the words, "This is the pundit." Major Davidson caught him by the wrist and told him to come along with him, holding a stout stick in the other hand to knock down the Nana's disengaged hand, if he should try to bring it to his mouth, as it is reported he carries poison about with him. Captain Brodigan and the Sergeant led off the two other men who had been indicted as mutineers, leaving the spies in the meantime to shift for themselves.

The prisoner had greatly changed since the time of the Sepoy mutiny, the hair having become white and the teeth decayed. Yet the remarkable eye was there, and the manner was most engaging. Even when sitting there fettered, says the writer, "he talked with a security, plausibility and propriety that made us almost forget that he was a prisoner, and accused of the foulest crime in the records of modern history, and enabled us quite to understand how he could have deceived the English at Cawnpore into the belief that he was their friend." When confronted by the spies who were now his accusers, his apparent meekness of deportment changed to rage and an imperious manner that showed he was not accustomed to obey.

African Incidents.

NEGRO WIT.

One of the agents for the distribution of articles sent to Gen. Grant's soldiers, tells the following:

While upon a steamboat on the lower Mississippi, a big, fat, jolly negro soldier was upon the deck of the boat standing guard. The boat landed at Helena, when a white soldier came on board, and seeing the negro in uniform, with musket, &c., he stepped back a little, and the following questions and answers were propounded and replied to:

White Soldier—"Hello! darkey, are you a soldier?"

Negro soldier—"Yeth, thar, I'th a tholgar."

White soldier—"Look here, darkey, is your Colonel a nigger?"

Negro soldier—"No, thar, he ith'ent a nigger; *ith yours?*"

No answer was made to the last question.

A MALICIOUS NEGRO.

A negro soldier about dying, was told by his chaplain that he must forgive a certain darkey gainst whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. "Yes, yes," he replied, "If I dies, I forgive dat nigga; but if I gits well, dat nigga must take care."

HOW TO DEAL WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

A black man tells how to deal with bloodhounds. He had been chased himself.

"He told us when the dogs followed us in the canebrake, in order to prevent them from keeping the trail, we should travel as much as possible in the water; but if we should be closely pursued, to leave the canebrake and take to the Ocmulgee river. He assured us that the dogs were fearful of the alligators with which that river abounded, and that the slaves were taught that the alligators would destroy only negroes and dogs. He didn't believe it himself, although his master thought he did. He added:

"If dem houns gits close onto you, why you jist git a long pole and hop about twenty feet if you kin. You do dis four or five times and whenever you light, why jis put some pepper in de holes what your heel make, and when de houns come dey lose dar scent, and den dey goes a snuffin and a snuffin roun, and bymeby dey snuffles up dat 'ar pepper into dar nostrils, and den dey'll go chee! chee! chee! and dat'll be de last dem dogs can do dat day."

"This piece of information, and the manner in which it was conveyed, accompanied as it was by violent gyrations of the body, and an exact imitation of a dog sneezing, was very amusing."

The Rock Smitten by Moses.

Mr. Hunter, of the Syria mission, sending to the Missionary House a copy of the following letter written by him to one of the professors at Andover, expresses much confidence that "this is the identical rock from whence flowed the stream which quenched the thirst of the thousands of Israel;" and says "future travelers will confirm this opinion."

BEIRUT, Syria, May 22, 1863.

Having recently returned from a visit to Mount Sinai, I thought you would be interested in the discovery of a spring of water under the east side of Mount Horeb, which I cannot learn has been noticed by any traveler who has written on Sinai, but which is so striking that had it been seen, it would certainly have been mentioned. In coming towards Mount Horeb we took the road followed by Dr. Robinson, by Wady er-Rahah. On page 89 of the first volume of his Researches, he says: "On the left of Horeb, a deep and narrow valley runs up southeast, between lofty walls of rock, as if in continuation of the southeast corner of the plain. In this valley, at the distance of nearly a mile from the plain, stands the convent." On the east side of this valley, and at its entrance, is a small hill separated from the mountain by a road about one hundred feet across, which travelers follow in going to the convent from Wady es-Sheikh, while those who go to the convent by Wady er-Rahah pass on the west side of the hill. On the south side of this hill is the camping-ground, and in getting to it we made a short circuit of five minutes' ride to avoid a precipitous bank. On arriving at our camping-ground, we requested our cameleers, before dispersing to their homes, to fill our barrels with water. They said they would take two of them to a spring where there was a reservoir, into which they would place them. They pointed out to us the direction, on the west side of the valley, under Horeb, and we perceived a few trees at that place. Towards evening I told my party that I would go and see whether they had filled and sunk the barrels in the pool. The direction of the spring was straight across the valley from the camping-ground. After leaving the tents, in about two minutes I ascended the ground where we made the circuit, then passed down a slight declivity, after which the ground gradually rose until I reached the spring, in about ten minutes, by a rugged path over large boulders of Sinaite granite. Here I was surprised to find a fine spring of pure water issuing from a rent in the rock. The rent was in an oblique direction, the highest part of it on the left, and sloping down toward the right. The lowest part of the fissure was as high as a man's head from the ground. The surrounding rock is the solid red granite of Sinai, smooth on the face and unbroken by fissure or seam. The fissure is about six feet long, four inches wide, five inches deep at the bottom and twelve at the top, and runs down into the rock parallel with the perpendicular side of the mountain. The water seems to issue about two feet above the bottom of the rent, flowing over the lower part of it in a stream about the thickness of a man's finger. The reservoir is about twelve feet long by five in width, and four feet deep, and was nearly full when I reached the place. When full, the water is let off, to irrigate some twenty or more fruit trees. As I was the first (as far as I am aware) to observe this singular "rent" in the "Rock of Horeb," and am unable to find any allusion to it in the books of Burckhardt, Robinson, Stanley, or other travelers I have thought it my duty to inform the public of the fact, in order that future travelers may not fail to see it. Could we suppose that Moses had a rod about six feet long, and that, raising the lower end of it as high as his head, struck it obliquely against the granite cliff, and that a wedged shaped cavity was thus miraculously formed, the rent would meet the conditions exactly.

I would simply state that I made the above discovery on the 26th of February.

THE GREEK FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The sensation produced among the Charlestonians, by the Greek fire with which Gen. Gilmore has presented them a few specimens, has produced much curiosity as to the origin of this new, or, rather, ancient but newly revived instrument of war. The article now used under that name is a very recent American invention. In fact, two patents for the Greek fire have been issued since the commencement of the rebellion. The first to Alfred Berney, of Jersey City, bears date of November 11, 1862, and the second to Levi Short, of Buffalo, New York, was granted in June of the present year. Doubtless the Government has made use of one of these inventions, probably the first. The principal ingredients used in these terrible instruments of combustion, are petroleum, coal tar, benzine, turpentine, sulphur, antimony, and a few others, in what proportions I have not taken the trouble to examine, and have no wish to state, as the information might, by possibility, find its way to and be used by the rebels.

The name given to these inventions is derived from a similar compound, which was invented and used with terrible effect upon their enemies by the degenerate Greeks of Constantinople, in the seventh century. In the year 668 the Arabs, or Saracens, after having overrun and converted to the faith of Mahomet all the Asiatic provinces of the Eastern or Greek Empire, laid siege to Constantinople. The government of the empire was in the hands of a weak and contemptible prince, while the spirit of the people had long been broken by tyranny, corruption and licentiousness. The warlike and high spirited barbarians, flushed with a long career of successes, expected an easy conquest; but the decaying civilization of the Greeks was more than a match for barbarian valor. After six years of irregular siege, the Saracens abandoned the enterprise in despair, having lost thirty thousand men, with ships and military stores. We are informed by Gibbon that the Greek fire was used probably for the first time, by the besieged, on this occasion, and with great success. But the then new instrument of destruction acquired its wide fame in the second siege of Constantinople, by the Saracens, which took place half a century later. The second invasion of the Christian Empire by the Saracens took place under Moslemah, the brother of the Caliph, who after a series of victories and successful sieges in the provinces, set down before Constantinople. He came with 120,000 Arabs and Persians, for the most part mounted on horses and camels. This army was reinforced and provisioned by an Egyptian and Syrian fleet or navy, said to consist of 1,800 vessels, of which, as Gibbon remarks, "the number betrays their inconsiderable size." There were also twenty large vessels of war, each manned with heavy armed soldiers. "This huge armada," says Gibbon, "proceeded on a smooth sea, and with a gentle gale, towards the mouth of the Bosphorus; the surface of the strait was overshadowed, in the language of the Greeks, with a moving forest, and the same fatal night had been fixed by the Saracen Chief for a general assault by sea and land. To allure the confidence of the enemy the Emperor had thrown aside the chain that usually guarded the entrance of the harbor; but while they hesitated whether they should seize the opportunity or apprehend the snare, the ministers of destruction were at hand. The fire ships of the Greeks were launched against them, the Arabs, their arms, and vessels were involved in the same flames, the disorderly fugitives were dashed against each other or overwhelmed in the waves; and I no longer find a vestige of the fleet that had threatened to extirpate the Roman name."

There can be no doubt that the safety of Constantinople, and the arrest of the progress of Mahometan barbarism was almost entirely due to this Greek fire. It is a most interesting historical fact, that the Capitol of the Christian empire, which was so near destruction in the eighth century, held out against Mahometanism for six hundred years longer, until a more hardy race, the Turks, from the Northeast, had at once subdued the Saracens, adopted their religion, and with the zeal of new converts, went to work in its propagation, with fire and sword. Mr. Gibbon has little respect for the Byzantine historians, and adds: "From their obscure, and perhaps fallacious hints, it should seem that the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the *naptha*, or liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil, which springs from the earth, and catches fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air. The naptha was mingled, I know not by what methods or in what proportions, with sulphur and with the pitch that is extracted from evergreen firs. From this mixture, which produced a thick smoke and a loud explosion, proceeded a fierce and obstinate flame, which not only rose in perpendicular ascent, but likewise burnt with equal vehemence in descent or lateral progress; instead of being extinguished, it was nourished and quickened by the element of water; and sand, wine, or vinegar were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks, the *liquid* or the *maritime* fire. For the annoyance of the enemy, it was employed with equal effect by sea and land, in battles or in sieges. It was either poured from the ramparts in large boilers, or launched in red hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow, which had deeply imbibed the inflammable oil; sometimes it was deposited in fire-ships, the victims and instruments of a more ample revenge, and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were planted in the prow of a galley, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid and consuming fire."

The Greeks—for such the Byzantine branch of the Roman empire were in language, and partially in origin—affected to have received this celebrated fire from an angel, who communicated it to Constantine the Great with a sacred injunction against communicating the secret to any foreign nation. It was a source of as great horror to the barbarians of the period as to Beauregard and the Charlestonians of our day. "It came flying through the air," says Joinville, "like a winged, long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning; and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination." The Greek fire was in use until the fourteenth century, when the invention of gunpowder superseded it. It is remarkable that an age which has carried the utility of gunpowder to the highest pitch of perfection, should have resumed the use of one of the lost arts, by a second discovery. But the fact only demonstrates the superiority of modern science, which turns every force of nature to account.

It is puerile in Beauregard to characterize a more efficient engine or instrument of war as barbarous, as if the art of war did not consist in the application of the most destructive agencies. The barbarism of war consists not in the instruments used, but in the unnecessary vigor with which it is conducted—as, for instance, in the confinement of prisoners in loathsome dungeons, and feeding them on filthy, unwholesome, or inadequate food; or their murder outright; or cruelty to conquered districts, and the like. But to invent more effective engines of war is not a mark of barbarism, but of progressive civilization; and it is becoming a proverb that the horse and the harness have been mitigated by the discovery of gunpowder, which compensates for its terribly destructive force by its tendency to hurry war to a speedy conclusion.

On Beauregard's theory, war would be child's play, in which it is understood that the parties are not to hurt each other; at most, a duel on a large scale, in which the combatants are compelled to use similar weapons, and fire or cut and thrust at a given signal. A nation at war in this age, which should resort to the weapons used by barbarians, would be regarded as imbecile, since it would be the substitution of science and skill by ignorance and brute force.

Beauregard and his Charleston friends, if they manage to protract the siege a few weeks longer, will, if we are correctly informed, have their sensibilities shocked by another destructive engine, which is in preparation for them. It is said that the new iron-clad Ozark, which is about completed at St. Louis, is destined to assist in the siege of Charleston, and will have on board a new and most destructive missile, invented by one of our naval officers. The only escape of the Charlestonians from this new terror is to be found in a speedy surrender. SPECTATOR.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Sword Presentation to Gen. Grant—A Curious Picnic—Late News from Southern Papers.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

REAR OF VICKSBURG, Aug. 25, 1863.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Just before the departure of Gen. Grant for Cairo he was presented with a splendid sword, richly mounted and of the finest steel. The gift was one that a king might be proud of. On one side was engraved "From Col. Coolbaugh of the Liberal army of Mexico;" on the other side was simply, grandly, a history written "Vicksburg." Like Waterloo it will have a significance, through the records that future generations will explore, it will stand to Jeff Davis as Waterloo to Napoleon, with this great difference, none think of the victor when Waterloo is spoken—when Vicksburg is named "Grant" crowns the thought. The sword was presented by Gen. Sherman in a neat, heroic, and truly soldierly speech—modestly prevented him dealing much in compliment, for his own name and fame is so closely connected with the success of the hero of Vicksburg. The recipient of the beautiful gift received it with the same easy *froid* that characterizes all his sayings. It was one of those pleasant episodes that seldom occurs to the soldier in the field. Gen. McPherson and staff, and most of the celebrities were present. Many ladies of the city graced the occasion with their presence. It was a delightful meeting and prolific of good feeling; with the advent of the small hours the regretful guests sought sweet slumber.

FROM MERIDIAN.

Refugees from this place bring papers of the 20th, later than any Eastern papers that we have—I copy the following:

We suggest the propriety of seizing all flour in the hands of speculators in the Confederacy. Starke, the Richmond bookseller, who advertised the Yankee magazines, has been indicted by the District Attorney of the Confederate States, and his whole stock of Northern magazines, which he had run through the blockade, in all 1,500 volumes, confiscated. Served him right.

The State Government of Mississippi has been removed from Meridian to Macon, in consequence of the officers being unable to obtain rooms.

The Yankees entered the harbor of Smyrna, Fla., and destroyed several vessels ready to run the blockade.

The Augusta *Constitutional* says a letter has been received from Gen. John Morgan, saying that he is kindly treated, and hopes soon to be paroled and on the march.

To the blockade runners we are indebted for the chain of gold and cotton. Every package of goods brought in, mostly the fabrics of Yankee ingenuity—and three fourths of the importations are of this class—has been paid for in specie. Northern skill has been rewarded while our own has been crippled. It is to be hoped that Jeff. Davis will put a stop to these proceedings.

There seems to be a general despondency in their tone. Of Charleston there is not so much confidence as in those of the past few weeks.

EXCURSION TO BIG BLACK.

Col. Coolbaugh gave yesterday an excursion to Big Black, some fifteen mile from Vicksburg, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway. The occasion was the trial trip of the new, or rather rejuvinated, locomotive "Gen. Sherman." Most of the small parts had been carried off and thrown, perhaps, in the river before we entered the place. These pieces had to be brought from other places, which was done—some of them from Jackson and Grenada. A number of ladies were of the party. Most of them have or had relatives in the Confederate army. The train was ornate with flags and graced with beauty, both of shoulder-straps and crinoline. At the river we were met by the women of the neighborhood, and many officers of the 15th army corps. Gen. Sherman and his lady were there to meet the fashion of Vicksburg. The ride was a very pleasant one, and the dinner princely. The guests talked much of the war—said many sharp and witty things—but all in kindness. During our stay, a rebel officer, with a flag of truce—escort to a lady who came—was invited to join us, which he did, and seemed to enjoy it too. He was a fine looking young man of about thirty years of age.

The ladies were loud in their praise of him, and expressed it zealously. To this Gen'l. Sherman said: "All this is well enough, ladies, go on, you will have no Confederacy to exalt in a few months, it would be an act of cruelty to prevent it, like that of repining to hear a condemned man." "*Why* don't you go home and leave us," said a witching widow. "You won't let us madam—we did not want to come, you compelled us; now we can't leave you in trouble; as soon as we get you out of the mire in which your politicians left you, we will go home."

"The rebel officer said he had not seen such good times in a long while. The visit will do good. He saw that we had plenty of all things—even men. The lady who came in under a flag of truce, said that the rebel Gen. Walker pronounced the raid on Grenada as an excellent one for us; disastrous to the Confederacy, and of Sherman's planning; she asked the latter if he really did plan it. I could not hear his reply.

At about 5 p. m. we wandered homeward from the only gaiety that I have seen since the war, at least, near contending armies.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Industrious engineers are hard at work changing the whole face of the fortifications. They are contracting them to the smallest circumference, so that a very few men may defend them. As it is, they are miles in length, which is useless for a regularly garrisoned town. There will never be a force of any great capacity to attack this—only raids are to be feared. This will never be of note after the army leaves it, as it was of none before it came. The people are quiet, and as well satisfied as we could expect. They have nothing but what they get from Government, either as gift or sale. There are thousands of dollars in Confederate notes in the place, and no restriction on the sale; and in spite of all, they bring only five cents on the dollar. The most ardent secessionist will not give for it in any kind of property, ten cents on the dollar. If he has any confidence in his institution, why does he not endorse it? The move on Mobile will dispel all hope of success, even to the arch-hypocrite, Davis. It is now a matter of speculation among his admirers as to where he will go. It never seems to enter their minds that he will be taken.

CAPT. LYMAN,

our Master of Transportation, is going North. He leaves the department with the regrets of all. He will in all probability be assigned to a larger sphere.

The promotions, of which I telegraphed you, give great satisfaction to officers and to the men whom they formerly commanded.

HOSPITALS.

Our hospitals are not so full as they are generally in the warm months. The care which is given the sick shows that the spirit of humanity has at last crept into this department. Everything that can be done for the poor sufferer, is done—he has many delicacies and all the necessaries of a sick man. The medical men are generally well versed in professional lore, and kind to the sufferer whom fate throws in their way. The stories of unusual sickness are false—we do not see it, do not hear of it except through some mistaken correspondent.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Two Boxes of War Literature.

[Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.]

The complaints made in certain Copperhead papers against the Administration for its suppression or non-publication of General McClellan's "report" would appear, on examination, hardly well founded. The report, with its accompanying documents, filling two large boxes, was only received at the Adjutant General's office about three weeks ago—certainly not more than a month; and even the Secretary of War, (so say his friends) had at his disposal infinitely more leisure *per diem* than he has, he could not, much before this time, have got through with the documents. Certain it is that the report has not yet been forwarded to the General-in-Chief, who also, it is to be presumed, will have to read it—or at least should do so if he can find a vacant fortnight or three weeks in his busy life.

VAST LENGTH OF THE REPORT—AN APPROPRIATION NECESSARY FOR ITS PUBLICATION.

As for its publication, the complete report, with all its corroborative and accompanying documents, will fill, I am credibly informed, not less than three quarto volumes, with copious illustrations—the work being so heavy and expensive that, without a special appropriation by Congress for the printing and illustrating, nothing can be done with it by the War Department. Coming eleven months after the battle of Antietam, and more than a year after the main operations to which it refers, this literary two-boxes-full is rather an elaborate history and vindication of General McClellan's generalship, than a "report" in any strict military sense. It is a document for the public, and not an official record. It should be published by the Harper Brothers, and not as an issue of the War Department.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.

After a campaign of unexampled brilliancy, involving a very many battles and vast sieges operations—each battle in itself, and the siege as a whole, crowned with unqualified victory—General Grant sent in his report in full, with all its accompanying documents, within thirty days from the surrender of Vicksburg, his report—a master-piece of condensed and clear military writing—occupying but forty-nine or fifty pages, and the accompanying documents one hundred and fifty or two hundred. This, of course, would only make a neat pamphlet, and its publication in that form, after being read by the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, was immediately undertaken.

A SEA SERPENT WITH NO END OF TAIL.

But Gen. McClellan's report proper—those say who should know—is either seven or nine hundred pages, I am almost sure the latter; and Heaven only knows how many hundred or thousand pages more are in the box labelled "Documents to accompany and form the appendix."

No one, you may well believe, in the busy Adjutant General's Department, has yet had the courage to open this second treasure-house of military history. The first box was promptly opened—that containing the report proper—and was carried to Secretary Stanton's house, where it is now being read—late o'nights and early in the mornings—by that untiring, though overworked official. But as for the "Accompanying Documents," they will probably have to be printed unread (except by the proof-reader) whenever Congress shall have voted the necessary money.

RECEPTION IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Townsend looks at the second box over his shoulder, shakes his head, and returns to his unceasing work at the desk with increased vigor. Major Vincent hurries through the room in which the impediment lies and plunges elbow-deep into a jungle of correspondence. Major Breck would be most happy, but has not time. Major Williams is a profound admirer of McClellan's genius—as indeed are all in the office—and if it were the report itself, nothing should deter him. Being only the "accompanying documents," however, that is quite another thing. Some say that another officer (Major Pelouse, I believe,) is about being added, or has been added to this department, the authorities being resolved, cost what it may, that the second boxfull shall be read! As Major Pelouse, however, is only recovering from very severe wounds received at Cedar Mountain, it would appear probable that, in his still weak state, he should be assigned to this duty. A vigorous young Lieutenant, with a robust stock of health to start on (more particularly this hot weather) would obviously be the proper person.

Abolitionists.

[From the Catholic Telegraph, Aug 25th.]

There are many persons who think that to call a man an Abolitionist is sufficient to establish their claim to be considered of superior intellect. It is with them a kind of logic made easy, and compensates for the absence of argument, and removes the necessity and fatigue of proving a proposition. It is a good word, when properly used. A man may be an Abolitionist when he is zealous for the removal of evils of any kind. It is as good as applied to drunkenness and profanity—but it has no significance now when applied to slavery. That great nuisance is already abated; the slaveholders have left far behind them the emancipators of the North.

The word has often been applied unjustly to the editor of this paper. We never deserved it. Always devoted to the cause of order, we never felt that we could justly assail what the law protected. But things are changed. Slavery is abolished by the action of its friends. The slaveholder, in his mild attempt to destroy the North, has only destroyed himself. There is no parallel case in history, where the very cause for which a war is undertaken, becomes, in the progress of events, the most fatal enemy to itself. We have seen the scorpion when surrounded by enemies and unable to escape, bury the fangs in its own body and sting itself to death. So has slavery acted—not, however, by compulsion, but voluntarily. We never raised a hand against it; no word of any Catholic editor assailed it so long as it would be unjust and illegal to do so—but now that it is dead, we will not consent to see its body festering on the highways. Let it be buried out of sight forever. Let it rest with all its horrors in the grave—let its memory fade from the recollection of men. It was an outrage against humanity, such as the history of no other nation could exhibit. There was something manly in reducing to slavery him whose sword had been beaten down by a stronger arm on the battle field; there was a show of justice in reducing to bondage the debtor who could not pay his creditor, but for American slavery there was no excuse! It was a monstrous crime—from the seizure of the African in his own land to the moment of his death, when his body was wasted by toil, rather than disease, to uphold the luxury of a master.

Well, it has fallen, and we are called Abolitionists because we refuse our consent to its resuscitation! We are proud of being called so, under circumstances so creditable to the mind and heart. May we ever deserve the name! We will bear its stigma joyfully through life, and carry it into eternity with honor. We struggle in a holy cause—the cause of religion and the human race. We maintain the sanctity of the marriage tie—the fidelity of the husband and wife to each other; we maintain the cause of justice, denying the right of any man to another's labors without his consent or compensation.

We maintain the right of the parents to the disposal of their children, and that no man, through the exercise of his power as a master, shall deprive human beings of instruction in the Christian religion, and of the means to save their souls. Can any man be a Catholic—a believer in the Christian faith and consider the question otherwise? With the long and shining list of names, from the earliest periods of Christianity to the present day, of Popes, Confessors and Doctors, to sustain our position, we can not be driven from our ground—or rather we should say, the ground maintained by the Catholic Church in every age of her existence. If the question of American slavery was to be submitted to-morrow to a general council of the Church, the institution would perish—sunken deeper than ever plummet sounded. The voices in its favor would be as few and small as those which hesitated to speak out boldly with Catholic faith, when the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was discussed.

It is monstrous that a cause so just as human liberty should be assailed, as it is at the present day, without a show of reason. We have never yet seen an argument which could raise a doubt as to the propriety of suppressing and abolishing American slavery—much less of restoring the thing to life. Notwithstanding this, a crowd of thoughtless men, filled to the utmost capacity of the heart with prejudice the most insane, cry out day and night against any one who dares to say a word in favor of its suppression. The very men who would profit most by the removal of slavery—the white working men, whom the slave power has shut out from the cotton and sugar fields of the South—are the loudest and fiercest in their support of slavery! Who has ever seen a white laboring man with a bale of cotton or hogshead of sugar of his own raising? No one. It is impossible so long as slavery exists. He may dig on a levee, or drive a mule team, or sweep the wharves of a Southern town, but there his ambition must stop. The land belongs, or belonged to the aristocracy, and however generous, accomplished, refined and hospitable that aristocracy might have been, the poor white laborer must contemplate from afar the elegance in which he can never participate. There is then no reason why he should clamor for the restoration of slavery. We can readily understand the strong sympathy which binds the nobility of England and France to the Confederacy. It is natural—the result of the same ideas—the concord of hearts beating to the same emotions—the helping hand of the throne stretched forth to bring back the repentant children of Democracy to the pride and pomp of Great Britain; we can understand all this, and can fully appreciate the cordial regard with which England has cherished the South in their disastrous war. But why the poor white man should hold up the skirts of the aristocracy in a cause which helps to crush him to the earth, is one of those mysteries of life which baffles the wisdom of the philosopher.

We have carefully confined our remarks, since the subject of slavery engaged our attention, to the mere moral question, avoiding at all times the political points. With the latter we have nothing to do. Our object has been to prove to the white working men of our holy faith that the Catholic Church is the enemy of slavery, and that its total disappearance from the land will be most beneficial to them. They may, from unkind motives, call us Abolitionist—but they cannot prove that we deserve to be so called in the opprobrious sense in which they mean it. As a priest, devoted most earnestly to the cause of our holy Church, and the temporal welfare of a great majority of her children, we have written honestly, truthfully, and, as we think, successfully, and as the subject is not exhausted, we hope to continue doing so. In the meantime, all we ask of our readers is to respect our motives, and we are satisfied that our words will not be in vain, nor destitute of the blessings which ever attend the advocacy of a just cause.

Prospects of New Orleans.

Says a New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

I have noticed somethings not unworthy of mention—among them the fact that Gen. Butler is popular in this city among the middle and poorer classes, and to a degree also among the former nabobs of the place. The redemption of the place from the odious terrorism which ruled it prior to his advent here, his fine executive and administrative capacity, his prompt and decided measures for the punishment of aggressive, agitating treason, and many incidents in his career that have been much commented on throughout the county, are here spoken of now in such terms as to satisfy me that no General in the United States service could have accomplished more with this people. This is surprising when we remember that it is a subject of wonderment in many minds that Gen. Butler escaped assassination during his stay here.

At this season of the year the population of New Orleans is ordinarily about 100,000 souls. In winter, during the busy season, it reaches near 250,000. It is now but little over 60,000, if the soldiers are left out of the count. Within the past few days there has been an apparent revival of business, owing to the arrival of the bulk of Gen. Ord's command, the 13th army corps. But, making due allowance for the season and other present circumstances, there are evidences on every hand that the great commercial importance of the city is a thing of the past. Her trade in the great staples, cotton and sugar, is gone. It is true, that some apparently successful experiments in sugar culture have been made, and at the proper time some sugar may be looked for. But the area devoted to these experiments is comparatively very small. Both sugar and cotton will for a year or two come to New Orleans in driblets, when they formerly came in floods. Then, again, the trade with the West Indies is gone, and cannot be recovered for a long time. This is one of the calamities which was inflicted on the West and Southwest by the closing up of the Mississippi River navigation. Now, that the river is again open, a resumption of the old trade may be expected; but it will be a work of time. The shipping necessary is otherwise employed. The attention of buyers has been turned elsewhere, and will not immediately revert to former channels. Trade restrictions, moreover, must be removed before receiving and forwarding can be conducted in a legitimate and prosperous way.

Three Traitors in Council.

We have it on pretty reliable authority that Vallandigham, Dan. Voorhees and Fernando Wood have been in conclave at Niagara Falls this week. Vallandigham left his free negro quarters at Windsor and reached the Clifton House on Friday last. A little later Voorhees, who is a queer looking genius, registered himself at the same hotel. During the same day Fernando Wood arrived at the International Hotel, on the American side, and secured a parlor and a suit of rooms. The parties kept *perdu*, to avoid suspicion, till Sunday evening, when Wood drove across the river in a close carriage, curtains down, and soon after returned. After some hours, and at a time when honest folks are usually in bed, the carriage returned to the Canada side. It is conjectured that Wood crossed the river and brought the Great Banished and his faithful Friday to the International, where, over their wine, they discussed and perfected plans for future operations, after which Wood sent his guests back to the Clifton House in the close carriage, and as he supposed, unobserved. Wood left the next day for Albany or New York.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The 23d Massachusetts regiment, at Newbern, N. C., mustered, on parade on the 25th inst., only 38 men, one company having only three men, and some as many as ten.

—In the bill of fare at one of the Hartford hotels, last week, "Fort Sumter Defunct" was printed among the choice dishes. Those who tried it, says the *Press*, said it was cooked with Greek fire, seasoned with Parrotts and garnished with grape sauce.

—The Secretary of the Navy arrived in New York on Tuesday, and visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he was received with the usual honors.

—General Paez, the Venezuela liberator, is stopping quietly at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. He will sojourn there for a day or two. His staff accompany him. The General travels as privately as possible.

—At the execution of the five deserters from the Army of the Potomac, an argument for precedence in the procession took place between the Rabbi and the Catholic priest, who attended the doomed men. The latter claimed the first rank as representing what he considered the first of churches. The former asserted his right as acting for the oldest of faiths. The Provost Marshal decided in favor of the Rabbi.

—In a town near Danbury, some men engaged in putting up lightning rods called upon a forehanded farmer, well known in the county, and proposed to put some rods upon his buildings. He peremptorily declined the offer, saying that "if God Almighty owed him any grudge, he could destroy his property." Strange to say, that in less than a week afterwards (last week) a heavy storm passed over his premises, and a bolt descended upon his dwelling, killing him instantly, but doing no injury to any other person in the house, although there were several in it.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—When the fire at East Boston was at its height, on Monday last, some of the firemen and spectators were astonished by the discharge of a cannon and the whizzing of a cannon ball over their heads. The cannon, it subsequently appeared, was on Brown and Lovell's wharf, and was discharged by being heated. The ball, after passing quite near the heads of a portion of the crowd, went through a wooden building on Lombard's wharf, and lodged in a brick building on the same wharf. It is said that the cannon was loaded at the time of the conscription riot, for the defence of the wharf, and has remained in that condition ever since.

—The Boston *Post* sees something "significant" in the announcement in some English papers that the journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Balmoral was accomplished by easy stages.

—A trial of the Ferris gun was made on Fire Island beach last week. The following is a report of the trial:

"The preliminary trials have now been made, and a range of nearly nine miles obtained, and although the extreme range balls have not been found, yet the proof that they passed over certain points of the island at a high elevation, and distant from the gun six or seven miles, is ample to satisfy us that the point of contact with the earth was not less, in some of the shots, than eight or nine miles."

—The Dayton *Journal* says grapes are ripening in that vicinity, and gives a formula for keeping them for winter use, which is simply to dip the cluster in a paste of lime and water—whitewash them—then hang them up to dry. When used, they are to be washed and soaked in warm water.

—A farmer, more celebrated for his fine stock than good education, wrote to the Secretary of an agricultural society in regard to entering his animals for the premiums offered, and added as a postscript as follows: "Also enter me for the best jackass. I am sure of taking the premium."

—We copy the following from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, that our readers may give it a trial during the coming autumn: "Having had some trouble in keeping late celery from rotting in a new kitchen garden, where the soil was very retentive and damp, and the plants earthed up in the usual manner, I have since used saw dust for the purpose, and find that it answers perfectly. Last winter all the late celery was earthed up with sawdust, and it kept quite sound till April, and no slugs or insects attacked it under ground—the heads being very solid, clear and crisp, and well flavored. I had some doubts that the sawdust from resinous trees might give the celery a disagreeable flavor, but on trial I found this not to be the case, and the sawdust is now taken indiscriminately from the sawpits where different kinds of trees are sawn-up. Before the severe frost occurred in October last, the earthing up of some late celery with sawdust had just been finished, and it was found in the spring wonderfully fresh—the frost not having penetrated through the surface to the hearts."

REBELS ARMING THEIR SLAVES.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

Although your paper has recently alluded to the arming of the slaves in the South, I do not remember to have seen anywhere an account of the manner in which this question happened to be introduced into the politics of the South, nor any mention of the importance it cannot fail to assume in the eyes of European cabinets. I will therefore add to the information you have already given to the public, by communicating to you the contents of a letter written in Richmond a week ago on that subject. This letter came from a source which I have the best reason to believe well informed on these matters, and is entitled, in my humble opinion, to the confidence of the people.

Converting blacks into soldiers for the defense of the national territory, is not a new idea with the Confederate Government. As early as 1861, when the Union forces under McClellan were scattered along the extensive line of the Chickahominy swamps, many of the most prominent and wealthiest planters, frightened by the danger of the fall of Richmond, which they then considered as an inevitable event, proposed to arm and to lead their slaves, and to bring them to the rescue of the threatened capital. But public opinion having not yet been prepared by repeated reverses and losses in men, to overcome one of its strongest prejudices, nor to contemplate without a shudder of contempt the possibility of seeing one day a free man fight side by side with a slave, the proposition was looked upon as dangerous and visionary, and was so treated by the great majority of the people. Still it was rumored at the time that the members of the cabinet would have willingly accepted the proffered aid had it not been for the sake of their popularity. Jeff. Davis, who, since the beginning of this war, had been pressed by European cabinets to adopt some reformatory measure in reference to slavery, said, on that occasion, that it would be desirable to see the tide of public prejudice recede from its course, and black regiments formed for the defense of cities and strongholds. It was obvious, then, that the cabinet was already contemplating the feasibility of arming the slaves, and that they were deterred from doing so only by the fear of hurting too violently existing prejudices, and thus weakening their own power.

The series of victories won by General Lee inflated the pride and vanity of the Southerners to such an extent that, for a moment, they believed themselves to be indebted for their success to the holiness of the institution of slavery as well as to the superior valor of their men. The victory of Gettysburg and the conquest of the borders of the Mississippi by the Union armies caused this stupendous edifice of pride and error to crumble down, and demonstrated to them the emptiness and folly of their iniquitous theory. They then turned their eyes toward their four millions of blacks, and asked themselves how it was that the Government had not yet availed itself of the resources offered by this large recruiting field, and why an army of blacks was not raised forthwith. I may say, however, that those who wished at first to use the blacks as soldiers did not think that their services in that capacity were entitled to a reward; they would have held them in slavery all the while. It was, I understand, the sentiment of the army which modified the views of the planters in that respect. The army refused to fight unless the slaves be made free before entering the ranks, and received equal advantages with those enjoyed by the whites.

Before this question was ripe enough to be brought before the rebel Government, Beauregard, supported in this by the opinion of the Governor of South Carolina, had been asking for authority to arm a few negro regiments for the defense of Charleston, and Gov. Shorter of Alabama, pressed by the necessity of providing for the defense of Mobile, had addressed the same request to Richmond, and recommended in a public proclamation, the arming of negroes in his own State.

These unexpected demands coincided too well with the secret sentiments of the Cabinet not to be used by it as the ground of a new policy. Thus, while Beauregard's claim might be considered as justifying the arming of the negroes under the plea of military necessity, the proclamation of Gov. Shorter of Alabama, and the indorsement of the Governor of South Carolina, more important still, unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Government a force of several thousand men, and paved the way for a powerful military organization all over the extent of the Confederacy. Jeff. Davis was too shrewd not to avail himself of these fortunate circumstances.

By his order, every Governor in the rebel States was consulted concerning the propriety of arming slaves for the war, and was invited to Richmond to confer with the President on that subject. This invitation was, it seems, immediately complied with, and after fifteen days of close conference between the Governors of the States and the members of the Cabinet, it was decided that the salvation of the country required the arming of the slaves, and that a call of 400,000 blacks, one from every eight inhabitants, should take place forthwith.

Outside of military and social considerations, the importance of which cannot be fully estimated now, one of the motives which urged the adoption of this measure is, I understand, the effect it is likely to have upon European powers. While the discussion on the measure was going on, a member of the Cabinet removed all the objections raised by stating that the enlistment of the blacks in the Confederate ranks, and the gift of their freedom and a portion of land as the reward for their services, would cause a great majority of the European people adverse to slavery to become friends of the South, and force their Governments to interest themselves in its behalf. It would at the same time show that the black, who had been represented as the enemy of his master, was in reality his friend; and the greatest mark of this friendship was to be found in the confidence the white man has in the obedience and fidelity of the black, who, by this call, was suddenly elevated to a position of trust and confidence unparalleled in the history of the world. All these considerations could not fail, it was said, to engage the attention of the European public and to place the Southern Confederacy upon higher political and moral grounds. It was these remarks, I am told, which destroyed all opposition, and led to the unanimous adoption of the measure.

The proceedings I have just related have been kept secret, and will not be divulged until Jeff. Davis' proclamation, submitting the whole matter to the people, is issued.

The Fashions and Fashionable Life in Paris.

THE LADIES WEARING THREE CORNERED HATS, ETC.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes as follows in reference to the fashions prevalent in the French capital:

I have already spoken of seaside and rustic toilets as those to which attention is chiefly directed at this moment. A new hat has made its appearance; this is no other than the Louis XV. hat, never, during that monarch's time, intended to grace any but the male sex, whereas several ladies at Vichy actually showed themselves with a three-cornered hat on their heads. It is true the first appearance was on a theatrical celebrity, but with that mania for rivalry and imitation of whatever is "last" which pervades all classes, the three-cornered hat was immediately copied and worn by one or two of the *haute volee*, and soon became the type of supreme elegance of fashion. These hats were first made of rice straw, bound with some bright color, such as Mexican blue or violet, trimmed with curled feathers of the same hue; some had their feathers arranged around the edge of the hat, others round the crown only.

Another shape, more likely to be adopted by persons of good taste, is the Marie Antoinette, which in front produces the effect of a round hat, lowered on the forehead, which it protects, and having at the back a wide straw curtain, placed in large plaits. One of these hats in white rice straw was edged with narrow black velvet; a moss rose, with a long spray of leaves and buds, was placed in the center of the front, and fell on to the curtain. A bow of very wide black velvet, with long ends, trimmed with fringe, was fastened on the other side; and underneath, over the left ear, there was a moss rose, with buds. White horse hair hats are very much worn of this shape.

WHITE DRESSES POPULAR.

The excessive heat, which seems universally complained of, has caused white, in all sorts of materials, to be more worn than ever. White camous or bodies are very generally worn, as are every description of casaques, zouaves and jackets of light material, instead of the hot, close-fitting body. The body is often made low, with short sleeves, and over this a pelerine or camzou is worn. The Russian chemises, embroidered either with black or colors are much worn, and with these the gilt Russian belt, which, to our taste, is far prettier than the English leather belts, only fit for a travelling or *neglige* costume.

Very pretty coverings for the shoulders and head are also made, half-hood, half-cape, which are both light and becoming. Algerian tissues of a gauzy texture, with a silver stripe, are remarkably elegant employed in this manner, and make an expensive wrap, under which most faces appear to advantage. For the seaside plaid flannels are the great mode—mantles in the shape of talmas or *camails* being trimmed with fringe to correspond. Nankin and *toile de lin* dresses are worn for morning dress, and often soutached in patterns and edged with grelots.

Rosecrans on the Freedom of the Press.

Sundry gentlemen of the Democratic faith, comprising the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, have taken upon themselves to write to Gen. Rosecrans, to ask what regulations prevail in his army regarding the circulation of newspapers and other political documents. The General replies that no authority of his will be used to prevent the free enjoyment by the soldiers of the right of suffrage, which the Legislature has guaranteed them. He says it would be inconvenient and unwise to allow stump orators to go to the army to ply their vocation, and then plainly says that no papers that seek to impair the spirit and vigor of the army (as all Copperhead papers do) shall be circulated. He says:

As to newspapers, pamphlets and other publications—none have been or will be excluded on the ground of party politics. But I do not belong to that sentimental class who weakly and timidly allow brawling license to stab true liberty. Hence, when any publication appears among us so licentious, lying or traitorous, as to endanger the mortality or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound by reason, justice and duty to my country, to use my authority to prevent its circulation.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 1.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,136. The prices to-day are quoted as follows—First quality... [illegible] Some extra good beeves may be quoted at [illegible] The general average of the market at [illegible] The most of the sales range from [illegible] Prices per head and per pound of live cattle weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves. Total number of beeves received in the city this week, [illegible] This is 1,158 head less than last week, and 1,520 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was [illegible] head. The whole number to-day is 4,136, which is [illegible] head more than the average, and [illegible] head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

Illinois	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]		

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—Although the report is dated September, this can hardly be called the first market of Autumn, because nearly all the stock was sold in the market this week [illegible] bullocks sold as readily, and as nearly all in one day [illegible] Indeed many of the cattle were cleared before 2 o'clock [illegible] the reason of our dull market [illegible] There was not enough to make a hard selling day. We may therefore say, the market opened with good prospects for drovers, and continued lively all day, and closed fair, and that the end of the last market of the season [illegible] The ability of this city to absorb the vast quantity of beef will be seen by observing that over [illegible] bullocks were sold [illegible] It is said that some of the buoyancy of this market is owing to the increased demand [illegible] It may be counted upon that over 5,000 bullocks have been sold the last week in August, mostly in prices ranging from [illegible] for the meat.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

Beach & Bray, 60 of Ashby's Illinois steers, estimated at [illegible] cwt average, sold at Bergen at [illegible] [illegible] 172 of Metcalf's Illinois steers, mostly rough and not very fat, average [illegible] sold at [illegible] good Ohio Durhams, bought here at [illegible] of John Moss, estimated at light 6 cwt, sold at [illegible]

Vail & Preston, 50 Illinois steers, average 6¼ cwt, sold at [illegible] for Fountain.

Thos. Gillies, 70 Illinois steers, bought at Albany, sold at full [illegible] on 7 cwt, wholesale, and 16 retailed at same rate, of not as good quality.

Sage & Hughes, 95 Illinois steers, good fair, average 6½ cwt, sold for Smith at [illegible] and [illegible] at the same for Gundy, average 6¾ cwt.

S. D. Harving, 36 Illinois steers, average 6¼ cwt, sold at [illegible]

Shuester & Eisner, 125 Illinois steers, bought at Albany, estimated at [illegible] cwt, sold at [illegible] The other part of their large purchase sold [illegible] Sixth street.

Mead & Stoomer, 118 of Burchard's Illinois stock rough but fat, sold at [illegible] and will average [illegible] upon 7 cwt.

John S. Alexander's lot of Illinois stock was sold as follows: 123 by Simon Clery, estimated to average 6½ cwt, sold at [illegible] and a few a little higher; 30 by Carey at the same rate. 112 Ill. Steers, sold for Pitt & Co., at [illegible] upon 7 cwt., which is better than last week.

Ben. Westheimer, 115 Illinois Steers, average 6½ cwt, sold at [illegible] for Powell & Mills; 22 Illinois Steers average 6½ cwt., and [illegible] sold for A. H. Wood.

Henry Hard, 136 fair Illinois Steers for Heath & Winslow, average [illegible] or [illegible] cwt., and selling at [illegible]

Jos. H. Williams, 126 of Ed. Williams' Illinois Steers, average 7½ cwt., and sold at [illegible] of them retailed by Eastman.

Valentine & Martin, 29 of Fountain's 6¼ cwt., Illinois Steers (owner says 7 cwt.,) sold at a little over [illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 6,280. Quotations, [illegible] cwt., live weight for corn fed hogs, and [illegible] for distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The cool weather this week has been hailed by those interested in the hog trade as favorable to their interests. It is certain that the cool weather and short supply combined have advanced the price of hogs, and caused a very quick sale. Only two car loads arrived Tuesday morning, and the stock did not remain many minutes in the pens unsold.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live Weight.
First quality corn fed, large size	[illegible]
[illegible] size, still fed, fat	[illegible]
Second quality still fed	[illegible]

SPRING, 1863.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, Are now offering a large and well selected stock of DOMESTIC Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines, Balmorals, Cotton Goods, Woolens, And a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. [illegible] COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

LUMBER. H. F. ELDRED, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SAGINAW & GREEN BAY LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, [illegible] Yard and Office No. 506 CLARK STREET, Corner of [illegible] Opposite Goss & Phillips' Sash Factory.

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island [illegible] Providence, R. I., May 18, 1863.

DR. HUNTER TREATS Chronic Diseases [illegible] Address N. B. DODGE, M. D. [illegible]

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER. We are in want of BUTTER. Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the [illegible]

EVANS' DAILY LINK OF N. STEAMERS. [illegible]

WILLIAM WOODS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 192 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility [illegible] THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

WHITE SPRING WHEAT. [illegible]

DEAFNESS, CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, On MONDAY, November 1st. [illegible] CHAS. A. POPE, Dean.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County [illegible] E. K. DOW, Comp'ts Sol'r.

WANTED.—Attention, Ladies. [illegible]

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible] H. BOOTH, Dean.

GLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Announcement for 1863-4. The Ninth Collegiate Year of the University will begin on September 3d, 1863. First Term from September 10th to Christmas. Second Term, from January 8d, 1864, to April. Third Term, from April 8th to July 14. THE ACADEMY. [illegible] The Best in the Country [illegible] THE UNIVERSITY PROPER. [illegible] EXPENSES. Tuition [illegible] Board [illegible] Room [illegible] For further particulars apply to the President of the University, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., or to Rev. G. Clarke, Financial Secretary. WM. B. OGDEN, President of the Board. J. A. SMITH, Secretary.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment." Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible] For sale by all Druggists. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to circulate by subscription, an excellent Illustrated History of the Great Rebellion. It is in English and German. Volume I is now ready. For terms address HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. A NEW FEATURE. SATURDAY MATINEES For Families, Schools and Excursionists. In compliance with numerous requests, the Manager announces a SERIES OF MATINEES every Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the accommodation of Families, Schools and Excursionists. [illegible] The price of admission to the Matinees will be Twenty-five cents to all parts of the Theatre, and a liberal discount will be made to Schools. GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEATRE. THE SEVEN SISTERS [illegible]

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND Extract Benne Plant. The great fame which this medicine has acquired both here and throughout the Army of the West, as a remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all related complaints [illegible] Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists [illegible] For sale by all Druggists. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

[THUR]SDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[The o]ccupation of Chattanooga, by Gen. [Rosecrans], is the knell of rebel power in [Tennessee], especially since Burnside [is] up the Valley at the other late [strong]hold, Knoxville, and the two [armies] are in communication.

[The ne]ws from Charleston is cheering [and imp]ortant. We have now Morris Is[land, an]d Gen. Gilmore's 300-pound Par[rotts ha]ve a choice of locations whence [to throw G]reek fire into Charleston. Our [Navy m]ay begin to prepare for the great [assault, s]o that the capture or the destruc[tion of] Charleston will decrease. It is now [at h]and.

[Our K]ansas special dispatch comes di[rect from] the Great Meeting called by Gen. [Lane], at Paola, where the men of [Kansas] have gathered to concert action [for loc]al defence, and the punishment of [the bushwh]ackers. The former the imminence [of the p]resent crisis justifies, and no less [the] latter, so far as it is sub[ordinate] and incident to the other. [Bushwh]ackers will kill or be killed, and [Kansas] has keen-eyed riflemen and bold [hearts] in her own defence. All will be [well if she] listens to no hot-headed coun[sel. It] is the duty and province of the [Governme]nt to protect Kansas, and it will [do it]. It will be a very good way to [save] her from the further mis[manage]ment of the pro-slavery zealots, [Carney] and Ewing.

[Gen.] Sibley's expedition accomplished [so much] that even the Indians laugh at it. [It wen]t back to their old grounds almost [before] our troops. But it is believed [the] big scare the redskins got will do [much] toward the desired end.

[The to]kens of returning Unionism in [North C]arolina come thicker and faster, [and su]ch character as must cause the [rebel cr]isis concern great uneasiness.

[The ne]xt few weeks will see formidable [effort]s made to the rebel list of iron[clads, u]nless our British cousins bestir [them]selves. If they do not, they will ex[perience] the truth of the adage that [curses], like chickens, come home to [roost, and] John Bull will have these things [some] day.

[Th]e account from an exchange, on [another] page of this issue, detailing the [immense] ordnance furniture with which [Gilm]ore is prepared to pour a rain of [fire in]to the rebel city, with small oc[casion to] reduce intermediate works, or [to pay] attention to them. The heaviest [work] is already behind him. The [rest is] easy, but it is growing more so.

[The F]rench plot in Mexico is being [develo]p[ed]. New movements and occupa[tions are] still reported, and the matter is a [delicate o]ne for diplomatists already, [which is] just opened, and will sometime [pass in]to phases that will puzzle still [more].

[Our tele]graph gives an abstract of the [re]port of Gen. Rosecrans' recent [campaign] in Tennessee, now happily fin[ished by] the capture of Chattanooga.

KANSAS MASS MEETING.

[We reg]ain that some anxiety has ex[isted in the] minds of many loyal men in [regard to th]e meeting of Kansas citizens at [Paola, yes]terday. It has passed, and the [proceedings] are given in full elsewhere in [our specia]l dispatches from Leavenworth. [The action] is creditable to the patriotism [of Kansas, a]nd forbearance of the men [engaged]. The meeting results in a bold [and mo]st formal expression of the views [and dema]nds of the people of Kansas [to the] General Government, an appeal [not] made in vain, put forth in the [manner] characterizes this. The Gov[ernment has] but one purpose, and that is [to put do]wn the rebellion. When the war [is over a]s the Government designs to end [it, peace] in Kansas will be as secure [as] in Illinois. Until then there [is work to] be done, and perils and sacri[fices to be] borne, and Kansas will shrink [from no] share of neither, if she can feel [that there] is good faith in her military [rulers], such as there is not in Scho[field and] Ewing. Men who love slavery [and hat]e liberty, and prostitute their [office to] hunt runaway negroes, are just [the men] to hate Kansas cordially for her [devotion] in behalf of freedom, and to [be dist]rusted by Kansas with an [instin]ce as to relative positions, that [makes th]e differences irreconcilable. Let [Kansas] be cut loose from the political [fortunes] of Missouri, who see in that noble [State] one principle source of wealth [and the] idol of safety, the nigger.

Chattanooga.

[Some] fifteen months ago, in 1862, Gen. [Mitchell's] division made an expedition into [Tenn]essee, reaching the river bank op[posite Ch]attanooga on June 7th, which place [was shel]led, silencing the enemies batteries [at the pla]ce. It deserves to be remembered [that a brilli]ant and leading share in the move [was acco]rded to the Nineteenth Illi[nois, the Zo]uave Zouaves, at that time led by the [lamented] Scott, then Lieut. Colonel under [Col.] Turchin. East Tennessee took [heart at the] sound of Federal cannon gave [hope of] help at hand and the return of the [flag]. But they were doomed to disap[pointme]nt, for without any material result [Mitchell retired], and Chattanooga [has since] been a rebel stronghold.

[The cit]y of Chattanooga, which used to con[tain about] 5,000 inhabitants, is in Hamilton [county,] Tennessee, just north of the dividing [line betw]een that State and Georgia, situated [on the sou]th bank of the Tennessee River, and [is the no]rthern Terminus of the Western and [Atlantic] Railway, the southern terminus of [which is] Atlanta, Georgia. It is also the east[ern term]inus of the Nashville and Chattanooga [Railroad], and forms the angular connec[tion in] the line of railroad from Charles[ton], to Memphis, Tenn. It is one hun[dred and] fifty-one miles from Nashville, four [hundred] and thirty-two from Savannah, and [three hun]dred and forty-seven miles from [Charleston]. [It] is situated on a high bluff over [which] the rushing waters of the Tennessee [which] at this point spreads out to a [greater e]xtent than at many others in the vi[cinity]. Being the terminus of two impor[tant roads], and the most prominent point on [the line] (the Chattanooga and Memphis,) it [is] the most available place where the [stock] of all could be repaired and [built]. [There w]ere numerous machine-shops, foun[dries, etc.], which, up to the outbreak of the [rebellion], were doing a thriving business, and [contribut]ing in a great measure to the [wealth] and prosperity of the place.

Knoxville.

[Knoxville], the seat of justice of Knox [county,] Tenn., is situated on high ground on [the] north bank of Holston River, [four miles] below the mouth of the French [Broad], and 185 miles east from Nash[ville. Its] population in 1860 was 5,000; in [1850], 5,000. The Holston River is navi[gable to] Knoxville by steamboats of light [draft], and the city is the place of junction [of the East] Tennessee and Georgia, and East [Tennessee an]d Virginia railroads. Another [road is] now in course of construction, [connecting it] with Lexington, Kentucky, and [one] in North and South Carolina. [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. NUMBER 51.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue. DOMESTIC ... DRESS GOODS [illegible]

LUMBER. H. F. ELDRED. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SAGINAW & GREEN BAY LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Yard and Office, No. 666 CLARK STREET [illegible]

TIVERTON BANK.—[illegible] Providence, R. I., May 18, 1863.

DR. HUNTER TREATS [illegible] OFFICE—84 RANDOLPH STREET [illegible]

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER. We are in want of BUTTER. [illegible]

EVANS' DAILY LINE OF [illegible] STEAMERS. [illegible]

WILLIAM WOODS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible] THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. [illegible]

WHITE SPRING WHEAT [illegible]

DEAFNESS, CATARRH AND [illegible]

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, November 2d. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK [illegible]

WANTED.—Attention, Ladies [illegible]

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible]

GLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Announcement for 1863-4. [illegible] THE ACADEMY [illegible] The Best in the Country [illegible] THE UNIVERSITY PROPERTY [illegible] EXPENSES. [illegible] J. A. SMITH, Secretary.

★ ★ ★ DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Known all over the United States. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment." Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] of Chattanooga, by Gen. [illegible] is the point of rebel power in [illegible], especially since Burnside [illegible] the Valley at the other late [illegible] Knoxville, and the two [illegible] are in communication.

[illegible] from Charleston is cheering [illegible]. We have now Morris Island [illegible] Gen. Gilmore's 300-pound Parrotts [illegible] a choice of locations whence [illegible] fire into Charleston. Our [illegible] begin to prepare for the great [illegible] that the capture or the destruction [illegible] will follow. It is now [illegible].

[illegible] special dispatch comes [illegible] the Great Meeting called by Gen. [illegible] at Paola, where the men of [illegible] have gathered to concert action [illegible], and the punishment of [illegible]. The former the imminence [illegible] justifies, and no less [illegible], so far as it is subordinate and incident to the other. [illegible] will kill or be killed, and [illegible] ruffians and bold [illegible] in her own defence. All will be [illegible] listens to no hot-headed counsel [illegible] the duty and province of the [illegible] to protect Kansas, and it will [illegible].

It will be a very good way to [illegible] from the further mis[illegible] of the pro-slavery zealots [illegible].

[illegible] Sibley's expedition accomplished [illegible] that even the Indians laugh at it. [illegible] back to their old grounds almost [illegible] our troops. But it is believed [illegible] scare the redskins got will do [illegible] toward the desired end.

[illegible] of returning Unionism in [illegible] come thicker and faster, [illegible] such character as must cause the [illegible] concern great uneasiness.

[illegible] few weeks will see formidable [illegible] made to the rebel list of iron[illegible] our British cousins bestir [illegible]. If they do not, they will ex[illegible] the truth of the adage that [illegible] like chickens, come home to [illegible] John Bull will have these things [illegible] one day.

[illegible] second from an exchange, on [illegible] page of this issue, detailing the [illegible] ordnance furniture with which [illegible] is prepared to pour a rain of [illegible] the rebel city, with small occasion [illegible] reduce intermediate works, or [illegible] attention to them. The heaviest [illegible] is already behind him. The [illegible], but it is growing more so. [illegible] plot in Mexico is being [illegible]. New movements and occupa[illegible] reported, and the matter is a [illegible] one for diplomatists already. [illegible] just opened, and will sometime [illegible] phases that will puzzle still [illegible].

[illegible] paragraph gives an abstract of the [illegible] report of Gen. Rosecrans' recent [illegible] in Tennessee, now happily fin[illegible] the capture of Chattanooga.

THE KANSAS MASS MEETING.

[illegible] that some anxiety has ex[illegible] minds of many loyal men in [illegible] meeting of Kansas citizens at [illegible] yesterday. It has passed, and the [illegible] are given in full elsewhere in [illegible] dispatches from Leavenworth. [illegible] is creditable to the patriotism, [illegible] and forbearance of the men [illegible]. The meeting results in a bold [illegible] formal expression of the views [illegible] of the people of Kansas [illegible] General Government, an appeal [illegible] made in vain, put forth in the [illegible] characterizes this. The Gov[illegible] but one purpose, and that is [illegible] the rebellion. When the war [illegible] the Government designs to end [illegible] in Kansas will be as secure [illegible] in Illinois. Until then there [illegible] be done, and perils and sacri[illegible] borne, and Kansas will shrink [illegible] share of neither, if she can feel [illegible] is good faith in her military [illegible] such as there is not in Scho[illegible] Ewing. Men who love slavery [illegible] liberty, and prostitute their [illegible] runaway negroes, are just [illegible] to hate Kansas cordially for her [illegible] in behalf of freedom, and to [illegible] treated by Kansas with an [illegible] as to relative positions, that [illegible] differences irreconcilable. Let [illegible] cut loose from the political [illegible] Missouri, who see in that noble [illegible] one principle source of wealth [illegible] of safety, the nigger.

Chattanooga.

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[illegible] situated on a high bluff over[illegible] waters of the Tennessee [illegible] this point spreads out to a [illegible] many others in the vi[illegible] the terminus of two impor[illegible] and the most prominent point on [illegible] Chattanooga and Memphis,) it [illegible] available place where the [illegible] could be required and [illegible]. Before the war estab[illegible] machine-shops, foun[illegible] up to the outbreak of the [illegible] a thriving business, and [illegible] in a great measure to the [illegible] prosperity of the place.

Knoxville.

[illegible] the seat of justice of Knox [illegible] situated on high ground on [illegible] bank of Holston River, [illegible] the mouth of the French [illegible] miles east from Nash[illegible] 1850 was 2,000; in [illegible]. The Holston River is navi[illegible] by steamboats of light [illegible] to the place of junction [illegible] Georgia, and East [illegible] banks, a large car factory, flouring mill, and an extensive manufactory of glass.

Knoxville was settled in 1789, and received its name, two years later, in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War under President Washington. In 1794 it became the capital of the territory, and continued to be the seat of the territorial, and afterward of the State government until the Legislature was removed to Nashville, in 1817.

Great Mass Meeting at Princeton.

On Tuesday, September 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Union citizens of Bureau and adjoining counties will meet in convention as above, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments of loyalty and patriotism; to renew their faith to the perpetuity of the Government; to determine [illegible] their sympathizers; to light anew the fires of loyalty on the altars of our hearts; and to pledge again our united support of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the destruction of its cause.

Able speakers will be present to address the people, among which is the popular and patriotic Governor Richard Yates; also our able Senator Lyman Trumbull, and that sterling War Democrat S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville; and Rev. Mr. Christopher, of Mendota, all of whom have agreed to be present to address the people.

Such an array of eloquence was never before presented to the people of Princeton. Let our friends everywhere turn out.

STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ROCKFORD, Sept. 8, 1863.

FIRST DAY.

The second Annual Fair of the State Horticultural Society, was opened in this city to-day. It is held on the grounds of the Winnebago county Agricultural Society, which are admirably calculated for the purpose. The Fair Grounds are almost in the heart of the city, and embrace a natural amphitheatre, with excellent sod, and an abundance of shade trees. There are three halls on the ground, set apart each for flowers, fruits, and garden products. They are all of them spacious, being about one hundred feet in length, and fifty feet wide, the three combining a space equal to three hundred feet in length and fifty wide.

FLORAL HALL.

This is of course the most attractive of the three halls, and is the first one you approach. It is laid off into walks and terraces. In its interior arrangements, lumber is dispensed with as much as possible—that is, to all appearance—and Nature's own green and varied hues take its place, upon which plants and floral designs are much more attractively arranged. The walks through the hall are spacious, affording ample room for observation. At the south entrance stands what I shall call a Temple of Liberty, surmounted by an eagle, bearing in his beak the stars and stripes. On pedestals below, and surrounding him, are perched prairie chickens, partridges, &c. The whole work —except the birds, of course—is made up of evergreens and flowers. In the center of the hall stands a beautiful fountain, in full play. This is surrounded by rocks, marine birds and shells, and in the basin, a number of lusty Johnny Crapeau's, alias bull frogs, send forth their sonorous bass, to the high delight of the many urchins who have gained admission to the hall, some of the juveniles manifested a disposal [illegible] to follow the example of certain ones mentioned in fable, and pelt the "bullies" with stones, but a benevolent and kindly disposed policeman, nigh at hand, restrains the rude urchins. At the north end of the hall is Flora's Temple, made of the same material as the other. It is surmounted by an owl, and inside is a statue intended for Flora, "or some other woman," attempting to restrain her very limited ward robe from dropping from her person. She is thus placed in a very embarrassing position, which, as she is but a statue, there seems no immediate relief. There are other attractive fountains and features which beautify and make pleasant this Floral Hall, but as they are not yet completed, I shall defer mentioning them until my next; and also the beautiful contrasts which more particularly are connected with the exhibition.

POMONA'S HALL.

The next hall is the abiding place of the Goddess Pomona. It is the same size as Floral Hall, but of course is not beautiful to the elaborate degree of the former. It is nevertheless attractive, not only in ornament, but in its contents, which I will mention in detail in my next. Let it suffice now that it is well filled with apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c., and will be much more so to-morrow, as not more than one half the packages received here have yet been opened. This part of the exhibition promises to be attractive.

GARDEN HALL.

The third hall is intended for the products of the garden, including onions, beets, potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, sweet corn, squashes, beans, sorghum, &c. It is of the same size of the others, but is destitute of ornament, save what the articles on exhibition afford; and these, to a hungry man, would be more attractive than fruits and flowers. The display thus far is not large nor promising, but a day may improve is essentially.

To-day has been entirely devoted to ornamenting, unpacking and arranging, all of which should have been completed before the exhibition was opened to the public. The day has been dark and threatening, and the attendance very limited. The managers look for an improvement all around to-morrow.

A Commercial Crisis in Austria—Cotton.

The Paris *Patrie* says that letters received from Vienna give information to the following effect:

An intense commercial and agricultural crisis prevails at this moment throughout the provinces of the Austrian empire. The manufacturing districts suffer from the dearness of cotton, and are also at the same time affected by the general stagnation of trade in Europe and by the cessation of exports to Poland. The reports respecting the state of manufactures and trade in Vienna are deplorable. The retail traders struggle in vain against the crisis, and are evidently becoming demoralized under the effect of the commercial failures, and the consequent distress of the working classes. The same state of things exists in nearly every town of Austria, in the provinces, the long-continued drought, which is much more severely felt there than in France, has converted the most fertile plains into deserts. In the edmitats of Hungary vegetation is completely burnt up, every kind of live stock is perishing for want of forage and water, and in many villages their carcasses lie on the roads. The same distressing news is received from Lower Austria, from the environs of Vienna, and from the richest agricultural district of Moravia.

Andrew Johnson an Abolitionist.

In a speech delivered in Nashville on Saturday evening last, at a meeting called to rejoice over the national successes before Charleston, Governor Johnson declared himself a thorough-going emancipationist, and urged the immediate and entire abolition of slavery in Tennessee and elsewhere. The Nashville *Union* give the following sketch of his remarks:

Slavery was a cancer on our society, and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better. Some inconvenience might, most likely would, follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of free for slave labor; if this could not be obtained, he was for gradual emancipation; *but emancipation at all events.*

He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as free men should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slaveholders of Tennessee!

The Harbor Defences of San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, August 10.]

Those who think that the United States government is indifferent to the interests of even its most distant children will be agreeably disappointed to learn their error. Gen. Wright's dispatch to Washington, asking for $100,000 to provide for the defence of the harbor, has received prompt attention. This morning a dispatch announced to him that $100,000 was at his disposal, [illegible] commence work at once. Vigorous preparations are at this moment going on, and ground will be broken in one or two days at the farthest. Some little delay is of course necessary, as some of the works are to be built on private grounds and arrangements must be consummated with the owners. It is contemplated to commence with a water battery on the spit below Bacon Hill, of [illegible] rifled guns, mounted on moveable carriages. On the summit of Bacon Hill two pivot guns of the largest calibre, probably [illegible] [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Great Paola Union Meeting.

3,500 ARMED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Their Earnest and Temperate Action.

THE RESOLUTIONS IN FULL—SPEECHES, &c.

The Arrest and Release of Mayor Anthony.

Disturbed State of Affairs in Kansas.

CALL FOR ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PAOLA, Kansas, Sept. 8, 1863.

Between Leavenworth and here the most exciting reports are in circulation of another threatened invasion of Kansas. Everybody is alarmed. Quantrel has at least one thousand men not far from the Kansas line. The feeling in Johnson, Miami, Linn and Bourbon counties, cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unobstructed entry into Kansas, and unopposed return of Quantrel, have created a universal feeling of insecurity and danger in these border counties. The people utterly despair of any military aid.

At all the farm-houses I passed yesterday, saddled horses were tied near the house, ready for an escape. The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. *They have learned only to rely upon themselves.*

The towns on the border are nightly patrolled by citizens. Large numbers of families will leave these counties, unless something is immediately done for their protection. The condition of the women and children is the most painful phase of this border panic.

The camp-meeting to-day will be a great gathering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Moonlight, Sidney, Clarke, Jennison, Insley, Babcock, Osborn, Shannon, Low, Hoyt, Reynolds, Rankin, Miller, Lawrence, A. C. Wilder, D. W. Wilder, of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, and many other well known men are here.

Among all there is one pervading feeling: *We must kill bushwhackers or they will kill us!* They are in favor of putting them out of the way immediately.

The action of the meeting will have a telling influence on the military mismanagement of this department.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 9, 1863.

The camp meeting at Paola, yesterday, terminated in a grand revival of the religious [illegible] rebels. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Lieut. Gov. T. A. Osborn as Chairman, and ten Vice Presidents.

D. W. Wilder, of the *Conservative*, assisted by four others, acted as Secretary. The crowd in attendance numbered over 3,500 armed men, hundreds having been prevented from coming by Schofield's order, the rain, and other unforeseen circumstances.

Gov. Osborn introduced Gen. Jim Lane, who spoke in the open air for over three hours, the rain pouring down incessantly. He was very bitter on Schofield and Gamble.

A full report of Gen. Lane's speech will be sent by mail.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which were adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Our State, after having contributed 14,000 men for the armies of the Union, has been repeatedly desolated by rebel hordes, and the flourishing towns of Lawrence, Olathe, Gardner, Aubry, Lanesfield, and Humboldt, laid waste; and

WHEREAS, The policy which is now forced upon Missouri and Kansas is one which gives immunity to secession sympathizers, and exposes radical loyalists to inhuman massacre; and

WHEREAS, The Commander of this Department has characterized citizens of Kansas as pirates of the border, and as men who were stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty, while he has found no opprobrious epithet in his copious vocabulary for the fiend who assassinated the peaceful citizens of Lawrence; and

WHEREAS, The Gamble-Schofield policy denounces Republicans as revolutionists and Jacobins, while it appropriates to itself all the law and order, and can only call rebels in arms its "misguided friends," therefore,

Resolved, That clemency to guerillas and rebels is cruelty to loyalists, that milk and water for traitors is poison to patriots, and that military commanders can convert rebel assassins only as civil courts convert convicted murderers, by *killing them*.

Resolved, That the loyal people who furnish the army, and the popular power which sustains it, have a legitimate right to a voice in the selection of the military commander to rule over them.

Resolved, That the Missouri delegation in the Cabinet and Congress, which has forced Gamble and Schofield upon that State, and Schofield and Ewing upon Kansas, has basely betrayed the truest Union men in the Department of Missouri, and that a military policy which originates in a caucus of politicians, can give satisfaction only to bushwhackers in the field and demagogues at home.

Resolved, That the declaration of martial law, by General Ewing, in Leavenworth, a city thoroughly loyal and profoundly peaceful, thus withdrawing troops from the exposed border to a protected city, was an act of despotism uncalled for, in itself hateful to law-abiding citizens, and fraught with danger to the rights of citizens.

Resolved, That the [illegible] of fugitives from bondage on the soil of Kansas is a crime damnable [illegible], and that every person engaged in it should be branded with infamy.

Resolved, That Kansas will stand ever true to her martyred dead and her living heroes, by adhering to the principle of *freedom for all*, knowing that liberty is a divine right and human enactments are powerless to abrogate it.

Resolved, That the re-establishment of the Department of Kansas is imperatively demanded, and that we cannot expect, peace, security, or success in the field until the vast territory embraced in that Department is placed under the control of a single Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved, That the removal of the District Headquarters from Kansas to Missouri, was a part of the scheme to foist upon us the pro-slavery policy of that State, and that it has resulted in giving renewed confidence to the bushwhackers, and in raids upon Kansas so wanton and barbarous as to find no parallel in history.

Resolved, That the Schofield-Gamble policy has for its object the protection of slavery in Missouri, and the holding of Kansas as a subject province.

Resolved, That although we are conscious of the [illegible] one rebel who returns, we cannot help believing that some consideration is due to the ninety and nine loyal men who want not entry.

Resolved, That the pro-slavery conspiracy now organizing throughout the North, for the purpose of carrying the next national election, and betraying the country into the hands of its enemies, receives its aid in Kansas only from the advocates of the present conservative military policy, a policy which has already allowed hundreds of rebels to return to Missouri, and permitted them to ravish our border.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people of Kansas are here to-day ready, willing and able to destroy the bushwhackers, and their services are refused by Schofield's order No. 92, which prohibits them from crossing the line, we ask the military authorities immunity for the past and authority for the future, and for this purpose demand that the [illegible] station in every neighborhood in Southern Kansas a sufficient military force to hunt these bushwhackers [illegible].

Resolved, That Gen. Schofield's order No. 92 [illegible]

Resolved, That the prompt [illegible] the true policy is inaugurated, we demand that the military authorities shall seize three hundred of the men who are bushwhacking to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid shall be made upon Kansas.

Resolved, That if the Government continues to force upon us the defensive system, we ask our Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the invitation of our only true friends in Missouri, the unconditional Union men, and appoint a Committee to visit Washington, to co-operate with them in demanding the removal of the inefficient and unsound Department Commander, and invite them to co-operate with us in overthrowing the fatal defensive policy, and inaugurate an energetic offensive system, that shall secure our State from devastation, and our citizens from massacre.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the gallant dead who have fallen in protecting our homes, and that we render our thanks to the living for the valuable services they have rendered the State, and trust they will remain at their posts until an offensive policy which will give them peace and security can be inaugurated.

Resolved, That we call upon the various counties to appoint vigilance committees, whose duty it shall be to protect the border, by dealing with intestine foes, and reporting to the military commanders and the Congressional delegation all matters essential for the security of our State.

The following is the committee appointed to visit Washington: S. C. Pomeroy, J. H. Lane, A. C. Wilder, A. J. Parrott, T. A. Osborn, W. W. H. Lawrence, Wm. Spriggs, J. Goodnow, W. W. Guthrie, W. D. Anthony, Geo. A. Reynolds, J. L. Scott, G. A. Crawford, J. R. Swallow, J. M. Walthall, Jno. W. Sponable, Chas. Sims and R. F. Taylor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 9, 1863.

Col. Anthony, Mayor of the city, was arrested by two United States detectives, aided by twenty soldiers. The detectives went to the Mayor's office and grabbed him by the collar, saying, "Come along with us, you are under arrest." The Mayor demanded by what authority they arrested him. One of them answered, "By G—d I am the authority." One soldier who aided in the arrest wore a mask, and with fixed bayonet pointed it at his breast. Others, with pointed faces, presented carbines and revolvers at Anthony's breast.

Anthony told them he did not resist the arrest. All he wanted was to know who was responsible. Without a word with a friend, or a moment's time, Jennison and Lane, the two detectives, aided by the soldiers, threw him into a wagon, and the party moved out of town toward Kansas City, at a rapid rate, arriving there in five hours, a distance of 35 miles.

Anthony was taken to Gen. Ewing's headquarters, and after two hours consultation with the detectives and telegraphing to Leavenworth, Anthony was released. Anthony, during his arrest at Kansas City, was by order of Gen. Ewing prohibited from having private conversation with any one, and was not permitted to telegraph or write to his friends in Leavenworth without submitting his letter or telegram to Gen. Ewing.

The Mayor returned this evening about 7 o'clock. Hundreds of citizens went out to meet him. The procession, headed by the Mayor, came into town with bands of music playing, and the roar of artillery. The Mayor's office and the City Hall were illuminated. Every man, and nearly every woman in the city assembled at the City Hall to greet the Mayor. After shaking hands with some thousands of citizens, the Mayor addressed the vast throng for two hours, giving a statement of the [illegible].

He denounced Ewing as a dog, liar, and coward, whom he had kicked into decency. He said Ewing had agreed to revoke his order declaring martial law; that he had agreed to remove all distasteful detectives, and that no detective should hereafter arrest any civil officer.

On the night after Anthony's arrest all the forces were employed in the city to prevent citizens from destroying the property owned by the officers and detectives engaged in making the arrest.

Everybody here, without respect to party, denounces the arrest in unqualified terms.

The great camp meeting at Paola, yesterday heard of the arrest, just as the meeting was about to adjourn, and passed the following resolution unanimously:

WHEREAS, Col. D. R. Anthony, Mayor of Leavenworth, has been brutally placed under arrest by masked miscreants of Ewing, and carried away from his friends and out of the city, as a convicted criminal, and dragged to the gallows. Therefore,

Resolved, That this act of tyranny is only a legitimate [illegible] of the policy which has protected rebels in Missouri, permitted the massacre of Lawrence, ordered the citizens of Kansas not to kill bushwhackers, and which at last has seized as a criminal one of the truest loyalists on the soil of Kansas, an act unparalleled in atrocity, and the last of the series of usurpations which loyal men will endure.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Latest from Duvall's Bluff.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Sept. 5, via CAIRO, Sept. 9, 1863.

I have time to-night to write a few words while waiting a conveyance up White River, promised to-morrow morning.

There was a fight at Bayou Metaire on the 27th ult. The rebels were driven across and burned the bridge behind them and escaped. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-five wounded. Lieut. Reynolds, of the 1st Iowa cavalry, was wounded in the leg. Lieut. Kavanaugh, of the 10th Illinois cavalry, was killed.

Bayou Metaire is ten miles east of Little Rock.

In this fight Davidson's entire cavalry division was engaged. The rebel force was about 6,000. The Federals, after the escape of the rebels, fell back. It was a reconnoissance.

Gen. Marmaduke, the rebel, is reported wounded. The rebels will undoubtedly make a strong fight in this vicinity, but it may be delayed ten days or two weeks yet.

The above facts are obtained from officers direct from Duvall's Bluff.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

GUERILLA WORK IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9, 1863.

The two provisional regiments now forming in this city will consist of 800 men each. They are to take the place of the United States troops sent out of the department by Gen. Schofield, but will not be required to leave the State.

The Union rangers, under Captain Shepard, have succeeded in killing about forty rebels in Douglas county, and captured thirty prisoners.

Col. W. R. Strachan, Representative from Shelby county, has been arrested by order of Col. Broadhead, Provost Marshal General, and will be brought to St. Louis for trial, on the charge of defrauding the Government, while acting as Provost Marshal at Palmyra. Strachan is a prominent Radical, and the whole affair is regarded as instigated by political malice.

Sixteen bushwhackers robbed the store of George Mitchell & Co., at Iberia, Miller county, on the 29th ult., and carried off goods to the amount of five hundred dollars, and passed on to the house of a farmer by the name of Jackson. They ordered Jackson's house and shot him down in the presence of his family. Jackson died almost immediately. The citizens followed them, but were unable to overtake them.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9, 1863.

J. P. Looney, Collector at Pembina, states that the Sioux have returned to their old haunts. They say that Gen. Sibley killed [illegible] who could [illegible] They propose to [illegible] who had. They are well supplied with gold dust, taken from the [illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON.

We Hold all Morris Island.

The Enemy Evacuate Wagner and Gregg.

GEN. GILMORE READY TO OPEN ON THE CITY.

The End Must be Near.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, it being impossible to hold it. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon.

The enemy hold Cummings' Point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission, all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success.

We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

All is quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—Noon.—A dispatch from Maj. Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that Fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieut. Brown of the Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Maj. Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

8 p. m.—At 6 p. m., the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The transport City of Baltimore, with dates from off Charleston of the 6th, has arrived.

The siege of Wagner and Sumter is still going on. The iron-clads and land batteries were still bombarding Wagner, which had not replied for two days. There were but few casualties.

There is news from Morris Island, but it is contraband. Its nature is unknown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—The steamer Daniel Webster, arrived from City Point [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 4.—The enemy were signaling all night on Waldron's Bridge, but everything is remarkably quiet across the river to-day. There are no further indications of an advance on the part of Rosecrans.

The Knoxville *Register* has been removed to Charleston.

Capt. J. R. Rhodes of the 1st Confederate infantry, was shot at noon, to-day, for encouraging desertions from his own company, and the embezzlement of money from substitutes. He made a short speech, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence. He manifested but little concern, and died without a struggle.

Lieut. Col. Adolph of the same regiment was cashiered and conscripted, yesterday, for having been concerned in the same offence.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5.—Although the armies are in close proximity, there are no indications of an early engagement; but a slight cause may bring on one at any moment. Our artillery at the ferry opened on the enemy at 6 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the position of the enemy's batteries. They responded promptly, and for half an hour a lively artillery duel was kept up, without injury to our side.

The discipline and health of the army are very fine. The troops are in the best of spirits.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Buckner's command.

The weather is clear and very warm.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5.—Hon. David Heaton, a representative of the Treasury Department, left here on the 3d inst., for Washington on important business of a commercial and civil character.

The Raleigh *Standard* is full of the proceedings of peace meetings from different correspondents, which fearlessly endorsed the course of the *Standard*.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Gen. Heintzleman, it is said, will be placed in command of the Texas expedition. His former services in that State, for a number of years, rendering his appointment a good one.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Eight National banks, with a capital of ten and a half millions, have been authorized. The first installment of circulation notes will be ready in October.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, according to the report of foreign affairs, is mounted with one six and one eight hundred-pounder Blakely, intended for Russia, which are now building. These guns came by way of Nassau.

ENLISTMENT OF PRISONERS.

No prisoners-of war are hereafter to be enlisted without the consent of the Department Commander, until a full inquiry into the history of the applicant.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans, with Andy Johnson, is establishing civil authority in loyal districts of Tennessee as rapidly as possible, with a view to the election of Congressmen to the next Congress. Nashville merchants now here [illegible] with endeavors of urging Mr. Chase to remove the present tariff on trade in the Southwest.

A DRAFT ORDERED IN OHIO.

The Provost Marshal General has notified Gov. Tod that the Assistant Provost Marshal has been ordered to make a draft in Ohio for 12,352 men.

BUTLER ON THE STUMP.

Ben Butler will take the stump in Pennsylvania in a few days, for Gov. Curtin.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Numerous cases of scurvy have occurred in the army of the Potomac. Rations of fresh meats and vegetables have been ordered, to be issued at least once a week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The life interest of seventeen different persons to sundry parcels of ground and improvements, forfeited and condemned to the United States under the Confiscation act, was sold to-day under a decree of the Court. The attendance of persons was large.

Provost Marshal Todd was present, and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premises.

Marshal Lamon expressed his regret that [illegible] the sale, and said the purchaser would be governed by the facts accordingly.

Even under this restriction, the owners only got a fair price for [illegible] values.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, [illegible]

Col. John Hay, Private Secretary to the President, has returned from his vacation. Secretary Stanton is again at his post. Admiral Farragut arrived in Washington to-night, and was serenaded at Willard's.

Between 200 and 300 paroled deserters arrived here from New York to-day, under guard. They will be distributed to their regiments at once.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Demonstrations in the Old North State.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

A private letter received to-day, from staunch Unionists in Raleigh, says the feeling in North Carolina against the tyranny of the Richmond oligarchy was intense. Union peace meetings are frequent in the eastern and southern sections of the State, and Union men who have heretofore been silent, are becoming bold and persistent in their demands for peace. What the State desires is peace first, and negotiations afterwards.

It is expected that Gov. Vance's next message to the State Legislature will widen the breach between the State and the Richmond Government. Gov. Vance's friends say he will recall all the North Carolina troops serving in the rebel army. The position assumed by the Raleigh *Standard*, in favor of peace, met with general commendation.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Averill's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

The following report has been made by Gen. Averill to Gen. Kelly:

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., Aug. 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Green Brier and Pocahontas. We drove Gen. Jackson out of Pocahontas, over the Warm Spring Mountains, in a series of skirmishes, destroying their Saltpetre works, burnt Camp Northwest and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores.

We fought a severe engagement with a superior force under command of Major Gen. Sam. Jones and Col. Patten, at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulphur Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but the want of ammunition and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to reinforce the enemy from the direction whence the co-operation of Gen. Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw my command.

Our loss in the battle was probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Capt. Paul, and Barron Van Koenig, Aid de Camp, killed while leading an assault on the enemy's right, and Major McNally, of the 2d Va., and Capt. Ewing of the artillery, seriously wounded.

I have reason to believe the enemy's loss is greater than ours.

One Parrott gun burst the first day, and becoming worthless was abandoned.

Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson, to prevent our return, but without success.

We have brought in over 150 prisoners [illegible] also a large number of cattle, horses, &c.

(Signed) WM. W. AVERILL, Brig. Gen'l.

Two days ago a raid was made by the rebels upon a brigade of the 6th Army Corps. The guerillas dashed into the camp, fired into the tent of Gen. Bartlett, and carried off the brigade flag. It is said that the General had his headquarters too far from the camp of his troops.

White's guerillas, about 300 strong, are reported to be near Purcellville, in Loudon county. Mosby's forces are scattered, since the wounding of their commander.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1863.

During the severe storm on Tuesday night, a terrible accident occurred on the Little Miami Railroad, about two miles east of Corwin, to the Eastward bound freight train, by which the engineer, fireman, and a brakeman, named respectively O'Brien, Dugan and Price were instantly killed.

The following are the facts: Owing to the intense darkness of the night, the engineer did not discover that a culvert had been swept away by the flood, until too late to stop the train, and four of the cars, loaded with whisky and tobacco, were precipitated into the stream. The cars then took fire, and were entirely consumed, the bodies of the men who were killed were very much burned.

Ezra Simpkins, one of the men engaged in stealing Morgan horses, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day, but was discharged, the weight of the evidence being on the side of the defense.

Major Gen. Dana arrived in this city to-day, and has taken rooms at the Burnet House. Nothing later has been received from Gen. Burnside's command.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 9, 1863.

A number of refugees from Northern Alabama, some ten families in all, arrived here a day or two since. They give a gloomy account of affairs in that State for the Confederate cause. All who can do so are fleeing—deserting land, home, everything—to escape conscription and gain a position where they can secure something to eat and an immunity from persecutions and tyranny of Jeff. Davis and his satellites.

The refugees in question, are part to go to St. Louis and others to different parts of Illinois, where they have friends and relations. They have for a day or so been awaiting cars for transportation.

Gen. Sweeny, late Colonel of the 52d Illinois, is here this evening *en route* for Vicksburg.

The news from Memphis is of little importance. Some gentlemen connected with the telegraphic operations of that place gave a dinner the other day in honor of Col. W. L. Gross, to whom an elegant gold watch was presented by Mr. Fuller, the present Manager at Memphis. Speeches were made, and on the whole it was a jolly and glorious occasion.

The *Bulletin* has Arkansas papers, but none of a late date. There is nothing further from Steele or Davidson than already forwarded.

CAIRO, Sept. 9.—The City of Alton left this morning, crowded with passengers, for Memphis and Vicksburg, among whom were Maj. Generals Logan and Burbridge, also Mr. Wm. P. Mellen, Treasury Agent, on his way to Memphis. Mr. Mellen has just returned from Washington, and we may soon expect news in regard to the re-opening of trade.

The steamer Julia arrived last night from New Orleans, making the run in six days. She brought New Orleans dates of the 3d. Brig. Generals Tuttle and Sweeny are here on their way South.

MORE ENGLISH WAR VESSELS FOR THE REBELS.

Two Very Formidable Iron-Clads Now Constructing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The New York *Tribune* has the following from a passenger by the steamship Scotia, who enjoyed peculiarly favorable facilities for becoming familiar with the facts:

We learn that the Anglo-Rebel iron-clads are being pushed forward to completion with the utmost vigor. Two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and monitor principles, are being built by Laird, at Birkenhead. One of these is already launched. They are plated with 4-inch iron; each carries a turret twelve inches thick, and they have formidable rams projecting from their sterns. Each turret will carry two 300-pounder rifle guns, and each vessel will be armed, in addition, with [illegible]. [illegible] ready at Preston, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish Channel.

Disturbances in Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Some excitement was created in Columbus this afternoon, [illegible]

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

CHATTANOOGA OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Crittenden's Division of Rosecrans' army, took possession of Chattanooga, to-day. The enemy evacuated it yesterday, retreating south.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Latest from Texas.—Disreputable Death of Gen. Magruder.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1st, via CAIRO, 9th.—An officer from Brashear city yesterday, gives the following information: A deserter from Byron's Texas regiment came into Brashear city on Sunday. He states that it was announced to the troops, by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that Major General Magruder was killed in Galveston a week previously, by one of Magruder's Lieutenants, who caught the General in a criminal act with his wife. The deserter also states that the whole rebel force in this State is not more than 10,000, scattered from Branch City to Opelousas and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, whose headquarters are at Camp Bisland. The regiment to which the deserter belonged had all deserted but sixty. Two more regiments are in open mutiny, and declare that they will fight no more, as the Confederate cause is hopeless.

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bushels of Grain Destroyed.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Last night a fire was discovered in the Wilkeson elevator, which soon extended to the C. J. Wells' elevator, and both, with their contents, were destroyed. About 30,000 bushels of grain were stored in the former and 200,000 in the latter, chiefly corn. The grain was fully insured. The elevators were insured for about $50,000. The warehouse adjoining Wells' elevator was also burned. The total loss is estimated at $400,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9—12 p. m.—Loss by the conflagration last night is $250,000; mostly insured in New York and New England offices.

FROM MEXICO.

Further Operations by the French.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steamer Patapsco, from Havana, 3d, arrived to-night. The news from Vera Cruz is to the 15th, and is of little importance.

The occupation of Tampico by the French, was effected by an expedition of seven vessels, with 1,000 infantry and 75 cavalry. After slight resistance the city and port were occupied.

Doblado raised $400,000, and with 4,000 men started westward to purchase arms and recruit men in California. Great Alajara is being fortified by Gen. Ortega. Count Dubois and Saligny were very ill.

The French forces occupied Tuxalcaigo on the 18th, after slight resistance.

Miramon had given in his adhesion to the new order of things.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

Operations in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Major Gen. Rosecrans' report of the operations in Middle [illegible] the preliminaries which [illegible] drove the rebels out of that portion of the [illegible], the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point 210 miles from the nearest point of supplies.

Our loss was five killed 130 wounded and thirteen missing.

We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; and in military stores, eighty-nine tents, eighty-nine flags and 3,500 sacks of corn and corn meal.

The total number of prisoners taken was fifty-nine commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

A Fresh Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steamer Patapsco, from Havana, brings news that another rebellion is reported to have broken out in San Domingo, in consequence whereof Gen. Luzro had been obliged to shut himself up, with the garrison, in the fort, abandoning the city.

Troops were subsequently sent who cleared the city and scattered the rebels with the bayonet, in which there were but one killed and twelve wounded. The one killed was the Commander-in-chief of the whole expedition, who was shot in the head. It was reported that there was another battle.

The yellow fever was raging in Havana considerably.

Rebel Predictions of Peace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A *Tribune's* headquarters dispatch of the 8th, states: Col. R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg, that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen. Custer, the General himself crossed the river. The motive of Col. Hill's request was to make inquiries respecting General Gregg, with whom he was once a classmate and intimate friend. Gen. Custer received a note from Col. Hill, which was forwarded. Col. Hill remarked, confidentially, to Gen. Custer, that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two rebel officers in a boat which conveyed General Custer, and by others on shore. On being asked the reason of their supposition, they would not communicate it, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer. At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry from the rebel army thronged about the wharf as spectators. When Gen. Custer landed, his reception was exceedingly cordial. Notwithstanding these anticipations of peace, the rebels expected another battle near Culpepper. They did not anticipate attacking us, but presumed that when strengthened by conscripts they would resume the offensive. Gen. Lee is yet in Richmond. There is doubtless a consultation among the heads of the rebel Government.

Great amiability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about one hundred men, belonging to both armies, bathed together in the Rappahannock.

BLUNT'S FRONTIER ARMY.

Rebels Chased One Hundred Miles South of the Arkansas—No Rebel in Arms Left in Blunt's District—Indians Returning to Their Allegiance.

[Cor. of the Leavenworth Conservative.]

FORT BLUNT, CHEROKEE NATION, August 28th, 1863.

We have to-day advices from Gen. Blunt's command. He has chased the enemy one hundred miles south of the Arkansas River to Perryville, a little village on the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Red Rivers and only fifty miles north of the Texas line. At this point he captured the enemy's entire property and stores, including their transportation, flour, bacon, salt, hams, and their other necessaries of life. Their army is left destitute and is in full retreat to the Red River Valley. From Perryville, which they left on a full run, there is no water and no supplies till they reach Boggy Depot, near old Fort Washita, towards which their line of retreat was directed.

The march of Gen. Blunt from this place to Perryville was made in four days. The last fifty miles was made by the cavalry alone, headed by Gen. Blunt in person, the 26th inst., between sunrise and sundown. At Perryville a heavy guard of the enemy was encountered, but they were driven from the post by our advance, and all their stores fell into our hands.

The results of this splendid movement can hardly be exaggerated. No rebel in arms is left within Gen. Blunt's district, north of the bottoms of Red River. The entire Indian Territory is cleared of the pernicious hordes, headed by Steele, Cooper, Stand Watie and Adair. They are no longer threatening our lines on the Arkansas River. It leaves the Indians free to return to their allegiance, and it is said that McIntosh, with two regiments of rebel Creeks, are already inside our camp with proposals to come over, with their arms and supplies to the Federal service. A territory as large as Kansas and Missouri combined, is restored to the actual possession of the United States troops.

The troops under Gen. Blunt, by which this great advantage was obtained, were the detachments of [illegible]

The 2d, 6th, and 9th Kansas, with Maj. [illegible]; the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Major E. A. Calkins.

The 1st Colored Kansas Volunteers, Col. Williams, notwithstanding his horse [illegible] his regiment on the march.

Parts of the 6th and 8th Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Col. Catherwood.

The 1st Arkansas Infantry.

The 1st and 2d Indian Home Guards. Lieutenant Colonel Schaurte commanded the 2d Indian with the skill and bravery which are his characteristics.

The artillery consisted of—

Smith's 2d Kansas Battery, headed by Smith, of course.

Hopkins' Battery, and part of Rabb's Indiana Battery.

The members of Gen. Blunt's staff who accompanied him on his long and wearisome march, shared his hardships, encountered its dangers, faced the enemy wherever found, and who should also share in the honors of this victory won over uncommon trials, almost intolerable heat, dust, long marches, [illegible] are as follows:

Captain Wm. Tholen, A. A. G.
Captain H. G. Loring, [illegible]
[illegible], Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. John E. Tappan, &c.
Lieut. [illegible], A. D. C.

From the capture of Perryville, and on the flight of the rebel enemy, Gen. Blunt returned, and his column, when last heard from, was camped near Steele and Cooper's late headquarters, and pointed towards Fort Smith. Gen. Cabal is at Fort Smith with about 3,000 men. Of course he will not stand an assault. An order has arrived from the General to send a supply train to his command at Fort Smith, and the Commissary and all hands are packing the wagons for that destination. The distance is some sixty miles.

Capt. Chester Thomas, Quartermaster, has been seriously ill, but is slowly recovering. May the Frontier Angel watch by his bedside, and smooth his aching pillow.

IN A BAD WAY.—All but four of the nominees of the Copperhead State Ticket in Minnesota, have declined. But one Democratic newspaper in the State supports the nomination, and the name of the editor of that is on the ticket.

MARRIED.

At Evanston, Sept. 8th, by Rev. A. Ammer, EUGENE W. ALEXANDER, of Chicago, and Miss MARIE C. FEE LEE. No cards.

At Kankakee, Sept. 7th, 1863, at the residence of J. [illegible] Capt. [illegible], 9th Illinois Cavalry, and Miss R. A. FINK.

At the same time and place, by the same, Lieut. A. W. HOWARD, of Co. I, 9th Illinois Cavalry, and Miss E. A. FINK.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

"OUR PREDICTIONS ARE verified [illegible] South Clark street.

"NO, NE'ER CAME SHE BACK [illegible] RAY NIAS, Agent.

PLUMS FOR PRESERVES.—[illegible] CULTIVATED PLUMS. [illegible] H. P. STANLEY.

AT THE ST. JOSEPH DOCK [illegible] H. P. STANLEY.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES. 100,000 of Hollow's Manufacture. [illegible]

RURAL RESIDENCE [illegible] A Very Desirable Location [illegible]

SECOND HAND SAFE, (Valentine & Butler's) large size, double doors, taken in exchange for one of DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO'S, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF. Cost when new $250—for sale at $120. F. W. PRATT.

THE GREAT SAFE OF THIS COUNTRY IS NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE MADE BY DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., CINCINNATI. All others are Twenty Years Behind the Age. For sale only by F. W. PRATT, 11 LaSalle Street.

TO LOVERS OF THE DRAMA. PLAYS! McNALLY & CO., 81 DEARBORN STREET, [illegible] COMIC DRAMAS [illegible] Catalogues sent free by mail.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of NORTON, CHAPMAN & CO., For the purpose of transacting A General Commission Business, In Flour and Western Produce, at No. 4 Gov't Block. [illegible] Portland, Sept. 1, 1863.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SAYRE & DAVIS, Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, Sept. 7, 1863.

BARROWS' WIG AND HAIR DYE FACTORY [illegible]

RARE OPPORTUNITY. THE MERCANTILE BATTERY [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood [illegible]

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE [illegible] Annual List for Taxes [illegible] Sixth Day of September, 1863. [illegible]

MILLERS ATTENTION.—We [illegible]

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT [illegible]

New Advertisements. BUSINESS DIRECTORY. The Following is a List of first-class Wholesale Business Houses in Chicago:

Dry Goods, Notions, &c. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street. HARMON, GALE & CO., 32 Lake street.

Boots and Shoes. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible] Lake street. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 32 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. F. C. & W. D. WELLS, 87 Lake street. GILLESPIE, WHITNEY & CO., [illegible] Lake street; Factory, [illegible] North Clark street.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., [illegible] Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, [illegible] Lake street. KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake street.

Crockery, China and Glassware. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

Hardware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c. [illegible]

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

Iron, Steel, Nails, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible] South Water street. C. H. BROWN & CO., 68 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

Metal Warehouse, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., [illegible] Randolph street.

Paper, Stationery Blank Books, &c. MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., [illegible] Lake street. CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible] Lake street.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. J. H. HOES, Dealer in all kinds, 117 Lake street. GILES BROTHERS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 142 Lake street.

Bankers and Brokers. JAMES BOYD, 60 Clark street.

Oils, Lamps and Glassware. WHEELER & BAYLESS, [illegible] Dearborn street. N. F. MERRILL, 65 Randolph street.

Wholesale Clothing—Men and Boys. R. L. FERGUSON & CO., [illegible] Lake street [illegible]

Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. J. H. REED & CO., 146 Lake street. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 Market st.

Millinery and Straw Goods. KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake street.

Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, &c. GILBERT, TITUS & CO., 137 Lake street.

Wines, Liquors, Alcohol, Spirits, &c., &c. BENNETT PIETERS & CO., 31 River street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Pure Cream of Tartar, Soda, Flavoring Extracts, Arrow Root, English Mustard, Cocoa, French Chocolate, Feather Dusters, Sponges, Fine Soaps, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs, Toilet Goods, Parlor Ornaments. FOR SALE BY BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Druggists and Apothecaries.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. We are prepared with our usual LARGE STOCK. KING, KELLOGG & CO., Formerly BARRETT, KING & CO., 27 Lake Street.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 32 LAKE STREET, COR. OF WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Northwestern Agents, 124 LAKE STREET. Post Office Drawer 529. CHICAGO, ILL.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil. 175 LAKE STREET.

LESTER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE [illegible] Portable and Brick Furnaces FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL. [illegible] H. W. LESTER.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FLAX SEED. [illegible] ARMSTRONG & CO., 152 South Water St.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—I wish [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME. [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE, WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER, 138 Clark Street, Chicago.

AIR HEATING FURNACES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

A WORD TO KANSAS.

We can write of Kansas matters without bitterness, because at a distance from the scene of strife, but possessed of the amplest means of information, we can acquaint ourselves with the facts, without sharing the bitter personal and partisan animosities to which this fierce and unrelenting border warfare has given rise. And, though we are now and have been for many years fully conscious that Kansas, through her citizens, her territorial sovereignty and her chosen institutions, has endured wrong and outrage that are without parallel in the history of any other State, we warn the leaders of her people that the sentiment of the Northwest will not for one moment justify them in opposing or going beyond the authority of the Federal Government in their efforts to obtain redress. And we will tell them, plainly, why. The Government is laboring to do them justice; and though the character of its measures, the politics of its agents, and the tardiness of its motions do not accord with the zeal and impatience of Lane, Jennison and their followers, they must be content. We cannot afford to countenance a revolution within a revolution, even for the avenging of flagrant wrong. The President and his subordinates, acting within the limit of constitutional authority, must be obeyed in Kansas as elsewhere. The safety of the country and the unity and effectiveness of the army are in that. Hence, when we hear that volunteers under Lane, are preparing to invade Missouri, and are threatening to overcome all resistance to their purposes, no matter by whom offered, we tell the madmen that the country will not be with them; and that, if they are shot down in their lawlessness, they will die dishonored and unmourned. Ewing may be all wrong; Schofield may be in sympathy with men whom he should hate; the outrage upon Lawrence was one of fearful atrocity, and it is unavenged. But Schofield and Ewing, faulty as they are, must be endured; the punishment of the Lawrence butchers must be trusted to those who, unauthorized, would give justice the complexion of murder. Were Buchanan the President of the United States, were Beauregard, as he probably would be, in the place of the Commander of the Department, and were all attempts to obtain redress useless, except by the employment of force, we should have other counsel to give. We should advise the attack of the enemy; but, as it is, we cannot justify slaughter or even the defiance of friends. The Administration is with the people of Kansas; and to its wisdom and activity they must trust. If not, the penalty is theirs. Let them be warned in time!

Doubtless the affairs of Kansas and Missouri, as at present administered, have been the occasion of more than one anxious debate in the council of the President and Commander-in-Chief. We think, nay, we *know*, that the retention of Schofield, is an error, whether we consider his personal unfitness for his place, or the mistaken and dangerous policy that he has been persuaded to adopt and pursue; and while we have no words forcible enough to express our condemnation of the insanity of those hot-heads of the border, who are provoking resistance to his commands, we entreat the President, as he values the security of Missouri and the peace of its neighboring State, to review his opinion by the light of the new facts which the case presents, with a view to a change of both the man and the measures by which that Department is ruled. The case is pressing; the danger imminent.

A NOTABLE PRECEDENT.

It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that Gov. Seymour did not execute the threat of his friends, and, by an exercise of his gubernatorial authority, attempt to call the New York volunteers back to their homes. We think we know what consequences would have followed his effort; but, as there is a precedent in the war of 1812, in which another Governor, quite sure that he was all right and the war was all wrong, essayed to do what Seymour would gladly try, we recite it to show our readers how great a measure of success may be expected when an Executive of a State grasps after the command of any portion, howsoever small, of the army of the Union. We quote from the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, of Aug. 28th:

In the fall of 1813, the war then being in active progress on our Northern frontier, a brigade of Vermont militia, which had been drafted into the service of the United States, was ordered to Plattsburg, to replace a force of fifteen hundred New York militia which had been sent forward to reinforce Major General Hampton at Chateaugay. In October, there having been no election of Governor by the people, Martin Chittenden of Williston, the Federal candidate for Governor, was elected by the Legislature by two votes. In his message he took strong federal ground in opposition to the war and the measures of the General Government, maintaining especially that the militia were designed exclusively for the service and protection of the respective States, and he carried out his principles two or three weeks later by ordering the Vermont militia *back to their homes*. His proclamation to that effect was carried to Plattsburg, and copies of it distributed among the Vermont troops. This soon came to the notice of the commanding officer of the post, and the distributor of the documents having left the camp a guard was sent after him. He was brought back, as was reported, with his legs tied under the belly of his horse, and after an admonition that he was in bad business, his printed copies of the proclamation were destroyed before his face and, he was summarily dismissed to his home. A reply to the order was immediately drawn up, written, in behalf of the Vermont troops, and signed by a number of the officers of the regiments. In this reply the Governor was informed distinctly that the Vermont soldiers considered themselves in the service of the United States; that they doubted his right to order them home; that they considered the order an insult; that they could not understand the Governor's object unless it was to embarrass the Government; and that they did not propose to obey the order to leave the service of the country till legally and honorably discharged.

The soldiers of 1863, are, we take it, not a whit inferior to the Vermont volunteers of 1813 either in zeal or patriotism; and we dare assert that any messenger, from a Governor of a Northern State, to the troops thereof in any of the armies of the country, bearing a proclamation commanding them, upon gubernatorial authority, to return home, would be put to death by the first regiment in which his paper bulletin was distributed. Seymour himself, with the odium of that New York riot clinging to him, would not be safe in any camp of men who have been a year in the field. Vallandigham, when he went through Rosecrans' lines, was moved in the night, by a strong force, to avoid the revolt and outrage which his known presence in the army would have excited. And it is not now likely that for either one of these, though twice a Governor, a proclamation borne by a sheriff or an aid-de-camp, would do what personal presence could not effect. Let Seymour try it; and carry his mandate himself.

POSITION OF THE FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

There is generally an ominous lull before a storm, and we have had, for a long time now, something more than a lull of this portentous calm. We are far from grumbling, however, at the apparent inaction of our armies, and are content to breathe out the pauses between the battles which have been and those which are to come, with a perfect faith in the final issue of the conflict.

Little as we hear from the various seats of war, we may be certain that nobody is idle, and that everything is being done to make success a certainty, whenever our old and tried veterans shall be called upon once more, and, as we believe, for the last time, to meet the enemy. The rebels, however, are still formidable, and their armies will fight, the more fiercely they face ruin, with the frenzy of desperation and despair. They are by no means to be despised, therefore, and our Generals are well aware [illegible] how tremendous the [illegible] upon us.

This is no doubt the reason that we have heard, of late, so little from them or about them, and that their movements are shrouded in silence and mystery. We prophesy, however, that in a very short time all this will be changed, and that the silence will be broken by the roar of battle and the shouts of victory.

In all probability, we shall hear of three grand battles before long. In Arkansas, Gen. Steele and Gen. Price are threatening each other, with a force on either side of some twenty thousand men. Whenever they meet, there can be no reasonable doubt on which side victory will declare herself. The rebels are brave, desperate men, but they have not the discipline nor the endurance of the Federal troops; and if Price's army numbered double that of Steele, he would be sure to be beaten. Steele's success would give us the undisputed control of all Arkansas and Texas, and would be a terrible blow to the rebellion.

In Tennessee, Gen. Rosecrans is marching on Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, and Burnside is on the track of Buckner. Both the rebel Generals have large armies under their command, and Bragg has, in all probability, been reinforced by ten thousand men from Joe Johnston's forces. They are also strongly intrenched, and it is not unlikely that their forces are superior to those of the Federals. We all know, however, of what sort of metal Rosecrans and Burnside are made, and the men under their command are old and seasoned warriors, who have hob-a-nobbed with death too often to fear him in any shape which he may assume. Our Generals are wary, and cautious, and will not attack the enemy in his intrenchments, unless they are pretty sure of beating him. If they succeed in this, it will be worse for rebeldom than any disasters they might sustain in Arkansas.

The final blow, however, is to be struck between Washington and Richmond. There, under Meade and Lee, are marshaled the largest armies in the field, on either side; and it is impossible that long time should elapse before the issue is decided between them. Lee has a very large army under his command, and cannot afford to wait much longer. Meade is not much inferior to him in numbers, and is constantly being reinforced by tens of thousands of conscripts. He can wait—if necessary—for the attack; or he can compel Lee to accept a disadvantageous battle; and he will assuredly whip him again if the Generals under him can wield their forces as effectively as they did at Gettysburg.

The next battle between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia will decide the fate of the rebellion.

A GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following as the outline of a plan elaborated by a Congress of German Princes at Frankfort, assembled for the purpose of consolidating the German States:

There will be a Chamber of Representatives, composed of three hundred Deputies, of whom Austria will elect seventy-five, Prussia seventy-five, Bavaria twenty-seven, each of the other kingdoms fifteen, Baden twelve, and the minor States the rest. This Assembly, which will meet triennially, will pass resolutions on the Federal Budget, the right of domicile, the press, the right of association, and certain other points. An Assembly of Princes, to consist of all the sovereigns, the burgomasters of the four free cities, and two representatives of those princes who lost their sovereignty in 1806, will meet immediately after each session of the Assembly of Representatives, in order to accept, or reject or modify the resolutions placed before them. A Federal Council, a collection of seventeen Plenipotentiaries of the States (who cast, however, twenty-one votes, as the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia will have three votes each) must give its assent to war and peace. The executive power will be in the hands of a Directory, to consist of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and two other States, elected for the term of three years by the remainder of the States.

These are the propositions submitted by the Emperor of Austria, who presided at the Princes' meeting. However, where, for three-fourths of a century, our Government has been one of an Union of States, common-sense folks will fail to see any sufficient bond of unity in what the Emperor proposes. A legislature powerless to decree, and a quintuple Executive without ability to act, make but a bad beginning for an Empire which is to bear the jealousies and rivalries of peace and the shock of war. But, poor as the scheme is, as an attempt in the right direction, it will challenge the attention of all men who bear the German name; and nowhere will it be more sharply criticised than in the United States.

TUTTLE IN THE ARMY.

Our information from the armies in which there are Iowa troops, is conclusive on one point: Gen. Tuttle, the soldier fighting for the Union, is remembered and honored; while Gen. Tuttle, the candidate of the Copperheads for Governor of Iowa, is detested and abhorred. In the latter character, he will not get five hundred votes out of all the men whom our gallant neighbor has sent to the field. It is a sad but forcible commentary on the vagaries of political ambition—this anomalous conduct of which the General is guilty. Fighting for the Union in the field, and fighting against it at home; associated on terms of intimacy and confidence with the soldiers in the camp, who every day offer to lay down their lives that the Union cause may triumph; but equally intimate with the politicians of his State, whose only object is to make the Union cause fail; nominated by a party that, in its resolutions, and by its most authoritative speakers, breathed nothing but hate and opposition to the war; but, running as the candidate of that party, on his declaration that the war is righteous and fit for prosecution to the bitter end; a loyal and brave soldier, but a dishonest politician as well—these are a few of the contradictions in which the General is involved. Would it not be strange if, having such a load to bear, he could find anywhere a single soldier who will give him his support? Gen. Tuttle will be worse beaten than any other man who ever ran for Governor of his State.

RUMOR OF CHANGE.

Our Washington correspondent states, in a letter printed to-day, that Gen. Hunter is to be ordered to Missouri forthwith, to relieve Gen. Schofield. We have heard this report, and we shall be glad to know that it is something more than a rumor. Gen. Hunter would have the confidence of all parties in his Department; and by the vigor of his administration, we should hope that the disorders by which Missouri and Kansas are torn would be summarily suppressed. That the time for a change there has come, who that knows Gen. Schofield and his policy can doubt?

Letter from Gov. Yates—President Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your Reporter did not get the idea I was intending to express, in relation to Mr. Lincoln, in my speech at the mass meeting. I by no means meant to say that I would not support him for President, and that he had committed many mistakes. I said we were here not to make Presidents; that I had no man for President, *that Mr. Lincoln was not my man nor any other man*; that when the time came I was for the Union man; but that it was no time to discuss such matters now; that Mr. Lincoln had committed many mistakes, as I thought at the time, but that he came out all right; that he was President for the next two years and nobody could help it; that he had performed his duty nobly, and with great ability; that it was our duty to support him and the Government to the end; and that those who did not do so were traitors.

I will do your reporter the justice to say that some others seem to have misunderstood my meaning.

What I did say is immaterial to the country or to Mr. Lincoln; but justice to myself required this correction. I believe that, since Washington, no man is more entitled to the gratitude of the country than Mr. Lincoln. But I wished to say that it was *not now men, not party now*, but that the safety of the country should receive our undivided consideration.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Copperhead Meeting at Beardstown—Union Meetings in Schuyler and other Counties—Central Union Christian Conference—Illinois College—Sale of Land near Springfield—Hon. J. C. Conkling, Esq.—E. B. Stiles—Condition of the Tenth District—Arming in Franklin County—[illegible]

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8, 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD MEETING AT BEARDSTOWN.

The Copperhead meeting at Beardstown, the proceedings and resolutions of which were published in the *Times* and *Register*, it now turns out, was called together through the agency of the Secret Society. There was no public notice given of the meeting, nor was it known to a single Union man until the day appointed. The President of the meeting welcomed the Democracy from Brown, Schuyler and Fulton counties, in the name of the Democracy of Cass, evidently showing that notice had been secretly given to persons in these counties. The principal speaker was Hon. Lewis W. Ross, M.C. from the 9th Congressional District. Ross made the same sort of speech indulged in a short time since, at Pleasant Plains, in this county. He told the Copperheads to arm themselves and be prepared to defend their homes; that they had a right to do so, &c. Against whom are they to arm themselves? Why, against "Lincoln's minions," as the Copperheads call the army engaged in enforcing the laws. Ross is not, evidently, cut out for a politician. He is mentally too heavy and stupid—a man of merely brute force, who allows others to do his thinking for him, and has not even the ability to interpret their thoughts in the commonest English, when he essays the office of public teacher.

A chap named J. Henry Shaw also spoke. He is a renegade Yankee. His great point was that the Government was prejudicing the minds of the army against the Democracy, and had also a large navy to carry out its purposes. As to prejudicing the minds of the army, the Copperhead Democracy has done more towards this than Lincoln could had he been President for forty years.

A fellow named Fred. Rearick was the other speaker, and it was coming out of the little end of a very small horn when his turn came. Rearick devoted himself to personally abusing a political opponent, and as he was surrounded by a band of armed supporters, he could very bravely do it.

There is no doubt that the meeting was one of the results of the secret conclave at Chicago on the 4th of August, to which two delegates had been sent from Cass county.

UNION MEETINGS IN SCHUYLER AND OTHER COUNTIES.

Union meetings are being held constantly in the southern and central portions of the State. A good one took place at Brooklyn, Schuyler county, on Saturday last. Three good speeches were made; the first by Mr. Tunnicliff, of Macomb; the second by Mr. Wheat, of Macomb; and the third by Capt. Roach, of McDonough. The Captain's was a forcible, earnest effort; the others logical and convincing. There were no arms, no threats, no whisky, no Copperheadism at the meeting, but, on the other hand, everything passed off most harmoniously.

An unconditional Union meeting was also held in the Fair Grounds, of Virginia, Cass county, on the 25th ult. The officers were: A. Job, President; Dr. Tothecary, James Van Eaton, Jacob Yaple, J. V. Wilson, L. B. Freeman and George Petefish, Vice Presidents; L. S. Allard, Secretary. Mr. J. S. Ketcham, of Jacksonville, spoke in the forenoon, and Dr. Buck, of the same place, in the afternoon. Dr. Cartwright also made a short but effective speech. By the by, I notice that the Copperheads claim the Doctor as one of them, and even have the impudence to advertise him at some of their treasonable pic-nics. He is a thorough Union man. In the evening speeches were made by Mr. Brearly, of Pekin, and Judge Waller, of Aurora. A letter from the Governor was read by Mr. Ketchum, amid much shouting and cheering for his excellency.

CENTRAL UNION CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Central Union Christian Church was lately held in Warren Co., Indiana. Resolutions were passed withdrawing fellowship from all that sympathize with, or by word or deed give aid and comfort to those in arms against the Government.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

I telegraphed you that Prof. Sturtevant, the able Superintendent of this College, has just returned from Europe. This institution is located at Jacksonville, and it will be opened for the course of studies for the next year on the 10th inst. The corps of instructors remains as heretofore. Prof. Sturtevant will send a catalogue to all applicants [illegible] that those sympathizers with treason, the Copperheads, all over the State, are exerting themselves to damage the prosperity and reputation of this college, which is one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State; and for what reason? Simply because of the decided and outspoken loyalty of the Faculty and students. I am glad to learn, however, that so far their efforts have failed. It is true that sixty of the undergraduates are now in the army of the Union, which, with the general effect of the war upon the country, has of course diminished the number of its students. Its organization, however, is unbroken, its efficiency unimpaired, its Faculty unchanged, its classes still standing, and in respectable numbers. The patriotic citizens of the State should rally to its support.

SALE OF LAND NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

On Saturday last, Gen. John Williams, executor of the estate of Abraham Lanterman, sold at auction a fraction over thirty-two acres of land, including a house, &c., situated about a mile and a half from this city. The prices will give an indication of the value of land in this vicinity. Lots Nos. 1 and 2, containing 3 79-100 acres each, brought $250 per acre. Lot No. 3, containing 6 21-100 acres, including homestead, brought $510 per acre. Mrs. Van Bergen was the purchaser. Lot No. 4, containing 11 18-100 acres (timber lot), brought $124 per acre. Mr. A. Westlake was the purchaser.

JAMES C. CONKLING, ESQ.

I neglected to speak of the kindness and attention of this gentleman, who was Chairman of the great Union meeting, to all persons having business to do with him in connection therewith. Mr. Conkling is a true man, his heart is in the cause, and his time and money are always at its service.

E. B. STILES, OF DIXON.

I see that E. B. Stiles, of Dixon refused an invitation of Major Pope, to introduce him (Stiles) to Gen. Logan, at the Tremont House in your city. I should think he would, or an introduction to any other Union man. Stiles ran against that true patriot E. B. Washburne of Galena, pretending to be a good Union and war man. After having been beaten he came down to Springfield, and in the Committee of the Copperhead mass meeting, held here when the Legislature was in session last winter, was in favor of the radical secession resolutions of the committee. One of the committee himself told me that Stiles was one of the worst men in it, so far as opposition to the war and the Government were concerned. The resolutions, when reported, were bad enough, but they were not coppery enough for this man Stiles. He had better "dry up."

CONDITION OF THE TENTH DISTRICT.

The following letter is from a United States Government officer, who has been traveling on official business through the 10th district of this State. It indicates a condition of affairs in that part of the State which demands the immediate attention of the Government:

WINCHESTER, Sept. 3, 1863.

To ——

SIR: I have just returned from a tour (official) through this (10th) Congressional District. I find the public mind in an alarming condition. [illegible]

[illegible]

I hope to be in Springfield early next week, and will confer with you further on this subject. [illegible]

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARMING IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Judge Duff in Franklin County is organizing the militia, and proposes to arm them at the expense of the State, and doubtless command them himself. This is decidedly cool, considering the Judge's course in the war. He is opposed to the Administration, to the war, to coercion, in favor of the [illegible] resolution, and is one of the leaders in the Democratic secret organization which threatens this State with revolution. Now, Judge Duff would be a pretty man to whom to confide arms. It would be about as reasonable for the Governor to do so, as for Louis Napoleon to arm the Red Republicans of France, or Great Britain to rearm the Indian Sepoys after having subdued them. Judge Duff may organize his militia, but he will most probably have to arm them himself. [illegible] not only has it been decided in more than one council [illegible], but it has been decided to order them to keep themselves in readiness to act on an order [illegible] when the word is to be given [illegible].

THE ILLINOIS STATE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Association of Christians denominationally known as Reformers (and popularly as called Campbellites) closed its Convention at Bloomington, on Saturday last. It was very numerously attended by representatives from all parts of the State. There were one hundred and thirty delegates and two hundred persons from the various counties of the State. It was by far the largest of any former Christian delegation in the State. The meeting, considered in its several aspects was also, by far, the most spirited that had ever taken place in the State.

The Association passed strong resolutions in favor of the Government, and against any peace except that which God would deign to bless, hoping, under God, that the rebellion would be crushed by our soldiers in the field; that they would give all necessary aid to our wounded soldiers and their families, rendering assistance at home, and trusting that all power was of God, and that all lawful governments derived their power from Him; that they counsel obedience to the laws, &c.

Leading gentlemen of the denomination from other States were also present. Among them Dr. Shepherd, of New York, who is translating the New Testament, and who is one of the most scholarly men in the denomination in the country.

During the year just closed, $3,000 had been subscribed for Missionary purposes, $2,000 paid for preaching in Illinois, and $500 contributed by delegates present.

The meeting was a complete success in every respect, and all who took part in it were highly pleased at the prospects of the Society in the State.

The citizens of Bloomington, outside of the Church, were very hospitable to the delegates, who are extremely thankful therefor.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Methodist Church, East Chicago, was present at the Convention, and on Sunday the denominations generally gave their Churches to the ministers attending the Convention for the purpose of public worship.

DEATHS IN MEMPHIS HOSPITALS.

The following is a list of the deaths in the U. S. Hospitals at Memphis, forwarded by Major T. P. Robb, to the 24th of August:

[illegible]

Joseph Caney, Co. E, 124th, Aug. 22.

Altogether the return shows 432 soldiers in hospital for the week ending Aug. 24th. Of these 188 remain, 186 were furloughed, 40 returned to duty, 12 died, 2 deserted and 4 were discharged.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS' FUND COMMITTEE WORK.

Col. Wm. R. Morrison, late of the 49th, but now a Copperhead M. C., has the distribution of the fund collected at the Copperhead mass meeting for the soldiers on the 17th of June. He went down to Vicksburg on the 17th ult., on the John A. Warner, with some stores. After his arrival he received a letter from Capt. Vore and Lieut. Towne, of the 11th regiment, two as brave officers as ever drew a sword. Both were sick under the care of Surgeon Ormsby of the 45th (Lead Mine) regiment. Morrison promised to see them and supply their wants according to request, but never went near them. The 30th regiment, formerly Phil. Fouke's, all from Morrison's district, got about what would cost $30 at a Sutler's store, while Gen. Dennis' (a Copperhead) got a quantity of peach brandy, wines and other luxuries. This latter regiment was not in Vicksburg, nor with Grant until a week after the 4th of July. The soldiers in Grant's army do not want anything to do with such a perambulating Copperhead concern, which carries its politics into its charities.

By-the-bye, where is that list of subscribers to the fund? What has been done with the $50,000 and $10,000 promised? This whole thing is one of the most bare faced political frauds ever perpetrated. ZETA.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Border Question—Danger Ahead—Gen. Schofield's Unpopularity—Federal Office-Holders in Missouri—A Beautiful Specimen—The Radical Convention—The Feeling in Regard to It—The Ticket Nominated—The Election in the Third District—Weather, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8th, 1863.

Trouble is evidently brewing upon the border. All stories of quiet and content there are inventions, intended to deceive simple-minded people of the Conservative persuasion [illegible] worked out to its legitimate results, and what do we have? Peace, prosperity, security to life and property? Not at all. Only war, desolation, murder, arson and robbery. Houses are burned, farms pillaged, families made homeless and turned destitute upon the world, and all because of the incompetency and imbecility of the military Commander who has been placed over us at the dictation of an accidental Governor, who is himself holding office in violation of the wishes of the people of the State. In what thing is Missouri better off to-day than a year ago? Guerillas are as abundant and impudent as then. The life and property of Unionists is no safer now than then. The inducements for quiet and peaceful labor are less than then. The farmers that sow may scarcely hope to reap. The true, unconditional Union men—friends of the Administration—are persecuted with a bitter, unrelenting hostility. Conservatives of doubtful loyalty, graduates of Camp Jackson, men who are for the Union because it pays, are petted and consulted, and placed in positions of profit and trust upon every possible occasion.

But this is not all. Many loyal men have become despondent and reckless, devoid of faith in the military Administration, doubtful of its promises and its intentions, and almost ready to array themselves in open opposition to it. However unfortunate and unwise this state of feeling may be, it is undeniable that it does actually exist, and it is equally undeniable that the provocations to it are both strong and numerous. The whole tendency of Government action has been to excite and foster just such a feeling, and it is now daily and hourly increasing in extent and intensity. The tenor of all advices from the interior is that the mismanagement and inefficiency of the authorities is driving the people mad, and they are determined to endure it no longer. But some well-meaning men will ask, "Is there any reason for all this?" Let a few facts answer.

Within a few days past, two or three villages have been burned by bushwhackers or guerillas, the loss in a single instance amounting to $30,000. Single residences, barns, outbuildings, &c., are destroyed so frequently that it has become so much of an every-day occurrence that no mention is made of them. In the Northeast the sky is nightly lit up with such conflagrations. Robberies and murders are reported constantly. An interior paper shows, as a week's summary of interesting incidents in its county, three cold-blooded murders, five robberies, one natural death and two marriages. Near the western border hundreds of people are abandoning their homes and flying in terror from what they conceive to be the wrath to come from Jim Lane and his "avengers." The line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is infested with bushwhackers, who are daily becoming more troublesome. They kill, burn, and steal at pleasure and with perfect impunity. No longer ago than Saturday, a member of one of the State regiments was killed near Sturgeon by guerillas, and in many townships the life of a Union man is not worth an hour's purchase. A Provost Marshal is captured in Wayne county, taken into the bushes and murdered. An old and respectable citizen of Franklin county (the next one to St. Louis) is taken out of his house in the night of Friday last, and the next morning is found dead by the road side. But what use to continue the horrid tale? These are but as drops in the bucket, compared with what might be written. The simple fact is that there is neither law nor order in the State, save that of the Dave Atchison, border ruffian species. The civil government is too weak to be thought of, and the military is so conservative, so afraid of hurting somebody, that it is worse than none at all.

And now at this juncture, when matters seem as bad as they well can be, Gen. Schofield steps in and makes them still worse, threatening still further complications, still further shedding of blood. His Order No. 92, forbidding armed bodies of men passing from one State to another, is, to say the least, unfortunate. By it, he assumed a position fraught with the most serious consequences, unless higher authorities interfere and supersede its author by some General who commands the confidence of the loyal men of his Department. The question simply resolves itself into this. Gen. Schofield will take no prompt measures to suppress guerillas and outlaws. The people say, thereupon, "We will do it ourselves, then." "You shall not, and if you attempt it, I will put you down by force," is the rejoinder. Under the pretense that an "invasion" (as he chooses to call it) of Missouri is intended by the people of Kansas, he issues an order which is of itself calculated to induce the very thing which it is ostensibly intended to prevent. To add yet more to the libellous imputation of an intended invasion, he telegraphs to Gen. Hall, that there will be no such invasion, thereby intimating that he (Gen. Schofield) is going to stop it. Nobody ever did suppose, or does now suppose, that any such invasion was intended, unless it be a few old women to whom the Gamble policy is the perfection of wisdom and statesmanship. The only thing which could give the slightest color of possibility to such a thing, is the meeting at Paola, to-day, and no sensible man was in any wise alarmed at that. But now, in the face of this order, evidently intended as a threat against the participants in that meeting, Lane and his followers will undoubtedly come together and deliberate. [illegible] the line, the very thing which will induce them to do it, if they are at all inclined that way, and if they attempt it, they will be very apt to succeed, for all indications point to an immense gathering. What the result will be, no one can foretell, but serious trouble may be apprehended unless a change be speedily made in the management of affairs.

Gen. Schofield has lost the support of many who once thought favorably of him, and is now the most unpopular man in the [illegible] [illegible]

"I wish the bushwhackers would pick up old Schofield, and if he tries to come down the river there'll be a good chance of his doing so. If they would take him and send him South, and keep him there until the war is over, they would do the country more service than any other way it can think of."

That is the way most to public opinion. In an article upon the border question, the *Democrat* truly says, after remarking that the invasion—if one should occur—will be solely attributable to Schofield's blundering; "A prudent sensible man in his place, we have no doubt, could allay all difficulty. If blood is shed it will lie at the President's door. He has had sufficient warning before this time of the absolute necessity for a change of Commander in this Department. He was warned before he appointed Schofield to the position. He is fully aware of the probable consequence, in words and from sources which ought to have commanded respect. He then refused to listen to language which has proved all but prophetic, because, it 'tormented' him."

I have said that Missouri is cursed with Copperhead officials. In this I would not be understood as classing a majority of them with the Copperheads of the free States. They are of a milder type, though their influence is scarcely less baleful. They favor the war, provided it is carried on so that nobody will get hurt. Their chief anxiety is not the salvation of the country and the restoration of the Union, but the advancement of their political prospects. Particularly is this true of the State officials. Without sympathizing fully with the rebellion, they are still always on the alert to afford every possible protection to rebels—because they want their votes. They are conservatives, whose whole influence is exerted to retard the onward march of freedom and prosperity in the State, because they know that the advancing tide will sweep them also onward into oblivion. But this species of political faith is not entirely monopolized by the State officials, not a few of the Federal appointees being strongly tinctured with the same. Among them is Wm. F. Switzler, Provost Marshal for the ninth Congressional district. At the outset he was an outspoken traitor, opposed to coercion and threatening to raise the standard of immediate secession if any such thing was attempted. He is the editor of the Columbia *Statesman*, and is further known as a temperance lecturer of considerable celebrity. Up to the time of the defeat of Price at Boonville, he was an ardent adherent of Claib Jackson, but suddenly changed his mind upon the sight of that traveling Governor. Subsequently he was Secretary of State for Arkansas, and while there, spent most of his time in hunting up and returning contraband negroes to their masters, sometimes lying in wait half a day at a time (to the personal knowledge of the writer), about the landing watching for some enterprising negro who was supposed to be about taking his departure from Arkansas and slavery. He is opposed to the Proclamation and all the other prominent measures of the Government, and yet he is in a position, by the appointment of that Government, where he can and does wield a wide influence. Can it be wondered that loyal, unconditionally loyal, men who have been so from the beginning, feel disappointed and dissatisfied? And is it too strong an expression to say that we are cursed with Copperhead officials?

But though we are in the midst of clouds and darkness, we are not entirely without signs of promise for the future. The people are moving and will make themselves heard. The Radical Convention, just over, is but the beginning of that movement—a movement which will sweep before it all opposition. Of the Convention itself your readers have already been fully apprised. Its action is hailed as the opening of a new day for Missouri. Except among Copperheads outright and those conservatives owned by Frank Blair, the universal feeling in regard to it is one of satisfaction and approbation. It has excited an enthusiasm among all classes, to work without ceasing, until the principles by it set forth, shall triumph, and Missouri take her place among the States wherein all men are free.

The ticket nominated for Supreme Judges is a strong one. Judge Clover has long been Judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis county and is an able and upright officer. David Wagner, of Lewis, is at present State Senator, and a man of wide influence and great ability. Arnold Krekel, of St. Louis, is in his name indicates, a German. Many of your citizens may remember him as having taken part in the Presidential campaign of [illegible] numbers of Illinois Germans in their own language. He is a lawyer of wide and varied accomplishments, and extremely popular among his countrymen. He is also equally at home in the field, having long been in command of a regiment of State Militia. No doubt is entertained of the election of the entire ticket.

Full returns have not yet been received from the Third District Congressional election, but it is understood that Scott, Copperhead, is successful by about 400 majority, the neglect of some of Col. Lindsay's friends having lost him a considerable vote at Vicksburg, which was confidently counted on.

The weather is excessively hot. No rain has fallen for some time and the dust is almost intolerable. Business is reviving, but the fall trade has not yet fairly set in. W.

CAPTURE OF A GOVERNMENT TRAIN.

Bold Dash of Guerillas.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 7th.]

On last Thursday week, the 27th of August, a Government train of twenty-eight wagons was captured by rebel guerillas, about six miles from Philippi on the road to Beverly. We have the particulars from Mr. Tieter, the delegate from Barbour, who resides within two miles of where the capture took place. The train was going from Webster to Beverly. The wagons, to each of which six horses or mules were attached, contained grain, hay, and provisions. There was no guard with the train. About 9 o'clock in the morning, much to the surprise of the teamsters, twelve armed men suddenly appeared upon the road and ordered the teams to be unhitched, one at a time. The teamsters, taken entirely by surprise, and being unarmed, obeyed instructions, when the guerillas ran thirteen of the wagons together and set them on fire. They then started with the horses and mules, about a hundred in number, and passed out in a very hurried manner by Clover Run, and brought up at the house of an old man named Harper, where a notorious rebel scoundrel by the name of Enos Johnson assumed the leadership of the gang, and conducted them through to Pendleton country up the Black Fork of Cheat River.

The rebels had not gone far until they found they had more horses and mules than they could manage, and being in considerable of a hurry they were compelled to leave the most of them upon the road.

The teamsters were taken some fifteen or twenty miles, when they were released. The rebels stole several horses of citizens whom they met on the road. They also captured the mail carrier who happened to be passing while the wagons were being arranged for destruction. The mail carrier threw the pouch into a wagon, and as it happened that this wagon was not destroyed the mail was afterwards found in a perfectly safe condition.

Mr. Tieter informs us that this gang of guerillas was composed almost exclusively of men who formerly resided in the vicinity, but are now in the army. They came into the county one by one, and are supposed to have been lurking in the woods, and lying in wait for a good chance to make a raid.

Response of President Lincoln to the Manchester Address.

The following communication has been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter of Manchester, in reply to the letter addressed to the President of the United States, enclosing the address and other documents adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester on the 3d of June last:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 18.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. Dr. Rylance, your address in the name of a large public meeting which was recently held at Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the accompaniments of that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President of the United States, and I am charged by him to inform you that he has read them with the most lively satisfaction, and with a profound sense of the obligation which the reverend religious pastors in France, and the reverend religious pastors in Great Britain have laid upon the world by their correspondence with each other, and their common address to the Christian ministers and pastors throughout the United States. The proceedings of the meeting at Free Trade Hall, and its address to the President, touchingly and admirably harmonize with the sentiments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily understand that the attempted revolution in the United States sensibly affects this government, and American society itself, in many ways which it has not fallen within the province of those parties to examine. While the interests thus naturally, and not improperly, overlooked in Europe furnish the strongest possible motives to the people of the United States for suppressing the insurrection and maintaining the constitutional government received at the hands of their fathers, the President readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive, the suggestion made by the friends of our country in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a state based upon the exclusive foundation of African slavery.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Thomas Bailey Potter, Esq, Manchester, England.

—In a recent breach of promise case at Liverpool, damages to the amount of $15,000 were given the lady. The principal evidence against the inconstant swain was [illegible] letter.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT SPEAKING.

A Voice from California.

HON. THOMPSON CAMPBELL ON THE WAR.

We have received from California, a speech by Hon. Thompson Campbell, of San Francisco, delivered at Sacramento, July 21, 1863, and just prior to the recent election in that State. Hon. Thompson Campbell was for many years an Illinois Democrat, and leader in the party, having been Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, during the administration of Governor Ford. In 1850-'52, he was the Democratic member of Congress from the Galena district. He was sent to California by Frank Pierce, as a Land Claim Commissioner. He returned to Illinois in '56, with the intention of settling in Chicago, but abandoned the project and returned to California. While in Chicago many will remember the active part he took as a Democrat in the canvass of 1856. We commend to his former party friends, these stirring words for Freedom, from an old-time Democrat. The speech closes as follows:

The results, fellow citizens, of the last few weeks of the struggle in the East must be cheering to every loyal heart. There is not a corps of ten thousand men left in the rebel army that have not at one time or another turned their backs and fled before the armies of the Union. [Applause.] For the first time they came forward on free soil. They invaded the Keystone State, and the result was most glorious to the cause of liberty; they were driven in disgrace to their borders. [Applause.] It was fitting that the second battle of Independence should be fought almost within the sound of that bell which on the 4th of July, 1776, announced to an astonished world that all mankind were born free and equal. [Applause.] I say it was fit that on that day this battle should come to a glorious termination, rebaptising the nation albeit in blood. And as God set His bow in the clouds as a promise and guaranty that the earth should never be submerged again, so have the free men of America on the bloody field of Gettysburg made a pledge as immutable that the Government of their fathers shall never be destroyed by traitors. [Applause.] Oh, it was fitting on that day, the Nation's birthday, that the glorious stars and stripes should be once more reflected from the mirrored bosom of the "Father of Waters," from his source to the ocean, and that he should bear on his bosom the glad tidings that the dark shadow which the flag of treason had cast over him was removed forever. [Applause.] The "freedom of the Mississippi," that inspiring battle-cry, now has a wider, deeper, more significant meaning than attach to mere commercial regulations. It means freedom to all God's creatures—that none but freemen shall hereafter tread that great valley over which he holds sovereign sway and exclusive dominion. [Applause.] It re-establishes that great heaven-born principle of humanity, that none but himself shall be the owner of himself. [Applause.] It is said in regard to the proclamation of freedom, and it is said, too, by loyal people, that if, at this day, the rebels of the South were to lay down their arms—if Georgia and South Carolina were to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, every slave there would assume his former condition. I deny that proposition. I say that the proclamation, issued on the 22d day of September, 1862, and affirmed by the second and final proclamation of the 1st day of January, 1863, made free every slave on the territory which it covered. [Applause.] It was a constitutional act of the Government, performed under the constitutional power by the President of the United States, an act which he had a right to perform. It was a military power, growing out of the necessity of the case, which he had a right to exercise. And I say, further, that when a man is once made free, there is no power on earth that can return him to his former condition of slavery, except the power of despotism. [Cheers.] Then, I say, we will not give up any part of this glorious country. It is all, all the land of Washington. Shall Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson sleep in foreign soil? Shall any flag except our own dear flag ever wave over their ashes? [Applause.] And that gallant army of the dead, whose last prayer was, that the flag which they turned to look upon for the last time might wave over the spot where they fell forever and forever—shall our plighted faith to them be disregarded and violated? Oh, that gallant crew of the Cumberland! If they were to be surrendered to the enemy they would burst their watery cerements, and with their united voice, loud as that last terrible volley which they poured into the ranks of treason, when with colors flying they sank engulfed beneath the waves, would rise high above the storm, crying out upon us, "Shame! shame! shame!" [Cheers.] Shall our glorious battlefields be surrendered? Each one will be a Santo Campo which the devotees of freedom will visit from every country, as Christian pilgrims do the shrines of the Holy Land. The nation's gratitude will pierce the skies with column upon column in honor of the unconfined dead who died in freedom's cause. And, [illegible]

[illegible] [Applause.]

Our future shall be a future of peace. We shall go on in the fulfillment of that glorious destiny which Providence has laid before us, strengthening in moral, religious and civil liberty; and as it is said the angels in heaven progress in glory and intelligence as the ceaseless ages of eternity roll and roll on, finding no end, so shall the great principles of republican government continue to progress until that great day

"When Nature dies,
And God and angels come to lay her in the grave."

[Applause and cheers.]

The Disaffection in Ireland.

[London Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

There is trouble at home for the Great Briton (or "Anglo Saxon," or whatever he chooses to call himself). Dissatisfaction is universal in Ireland; and, as there are prospects of a splendid harvest this year, the natives of that Island are becoming troublesome again. It is a curious evidence of the relations which exist between England and Ireland, that whenever the harvest proves good, (that is to say, when to all seeming the people should be most content,) the Irish are always most inclined to rebel. The reason for this is two fold: first of all, a good harvest promises something like a commissariat, and, secondly, when the said harvest is good the Irish peasants say, "We have something to be robbed of now"; and, with the help of the English Government, the landlords will rob us now "if we cannot do something." But of course these discontented but disorganized peasants can do nothing unless England be engaged in a foreign war. There was a meeting of Tipperary peasants on the mountain of Slievenamon, the other day, and the English newspapers have been making great fun about it. But the English Government does not share in the fun; the thing is too serious for them. A distinguished law officer of the crown stated in my presence that the government are aware of the existence of a most extensive secret society in Ireland, the headquarters of which are in New York, but that this society is so ably and skillfully organized that they cannot get at any of its leaders, or, in fact, at any clue which would help them to put it down. In one Irish county alone, several thousands of young and able-bodied young men are believed to be sworn into this association. Then the vast number of Irish soldiers in the American army is a source of serious alarm to the British Government. It is known that of the whole number of persons who emigrated from Ireland during the last year, at least 25,000 were young men, who went to enlist in the Federal army. And the solemn conviction of the English Cabinet (which has discovered that the Irish constabulary, the first military corps of their number in Europe, are not to be relied upon,) is that if, in case of war, 20,000 veteran troops from America or France, landed on Irish soil, with 50,000 stand of arms, Ireland would be lost to the English crown in forty-eight hours.

It is this same uneasy feeling about Ireland which has induced the English Government to back out of the Polish question. Palmerston and Russell will not fight for the Poles: "For," said a Government organ the other day, "if this system of intervention be encouraged, we have no surety that French Zouaves, who think their mission to liberate mankind, will not extend their intervention to Ireland by and by." Just so, and accordingly the London *Times* has got orders to scoff and sneer at the Poles as turbulent, mendacious beggars, which it does with brutal malignity in one of its latest articles.

Copperheadism in Massachusetts.

The State Convention of the Massachusetts Democracy, last week landed that party with the lowest depths of the Copperhead dilection. During the Convention, an Irish soldier, who raised his voice in favor of fighting armed rebels, was hissed down. It is a consolation that the Union men at the polls will not leave enough of the treasonable organization to swear by. The Springfield *Republican* says of the Convention:

Only a single man, a one armed Irish soldier, (Patrick R. Riordan, of Lee, a Lieutenant in Meagher's Irish Brigade,) raised a voice for prosecuting the war, for fighting the rebels in arms against us, and he was denied the floor and hissed into silence. When Richard Frothingham, of the Boston *Post*, the oldest and ablest Democratic newspaper in the State, ventured in preliminary caucus to say, "it is our duty to carry on the war actively in self-defense," this remark provoked an outburst of hisses, and he immediately sought refuge in an indiscriminate laudation of Gov. Seymour and Gen. McClellan, which at once mollified the assembly. Every other expression of the Convention, by speech, resolution and cheer, was full of objection and resistance to the war, of denunciation and arraignment of the Government for the manner in which it has alone been able to successfully resist the conspiracy against the nation, and of a wish and purpose to seek the restoration of the Union only by concessions to the rebels, by joining hands with them in taking possession of the National Government, and by preserving the institution of slavery, out of which all our woes have grown, and giving it new political power and territorial sway.

—Nana Sahib, the Hindoo savage, who has just been caught by the British, is reported to be passionately fond of music, and always humming some favorite tune, accompanying himself with snaps of his right hand fingers. He sleeps soundly during the day, but seems much disturbed after dark. He takes little exercise, and is generally walking about. His style of conversation is short, quick and to the point. The Nana, among his other accomplishments, knows short-hand, and has a key of his own; and, unless his spies can discover [illegible] many of his papers will be useless.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—In connection with the operations now in progress at Charleston, it is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing eighty pounds can be thrown from a 100-pound Parrott eight thousand four hundred and fifty-three yards with a charge of No. 7 powder. With a charge of No. 5 powder the same shot can be thrown eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five yards. This is forty-seven more five miles. By increasing the charge of powder the range can be considerably augmented. The elevation of the gun to attain this great range is so considerable as to materially reduce the number of times the gun will bear, but the fact is well established that a 100-pounder can throw shot from our batteries into Charleston, and that our 300-pounders can do it with a great degree of certainty. So Gen. Gillmore does actually command Charleston with his batteries, irrespective of his 300 pounder.

—Among the latest bijouterie imported from France are walking canes of rare wood, with ormolu heads, affixed to which are elegant lorgnettes, of great power, doing double duty as spy glasses and handles to the canes. The price is only twelve dollars for the entire affair. To produce the same article in this country would cost about fifty dollars. A band in steel, mounted in gilt, graced the delicate lorgnette was the pattern of one among others. The lorgnette was an excellent telescope with two slides, an inch and a quarter in diameter at the thicker end. They would make an excellent accompaniment to a corn colored goatee, a lisp, and a head of sorrel hair parted in the middle.

—P. B. Locke, an unconditional Union man of St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Territory.

—The London *Saturday Review* says: The religious side of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversions—none of the miraculous successes reported or fabled of Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example to the governing race, and in preventing or hushing up clerical scandal. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. What is done of a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient, slow work of schools and stations.

—Two or three shoe dealers from Nashville, Tenn., are in Boston trying to adjust their indebtedness. One of them has settled outright at ninety cents on the dollar, and the others are paying fifty to sixty per cent. on their accounts.

—For the last eight or ten years there has been a steady decrease of marriages in Massachusetts. In Boston in 1854, there were 3,158, and they have gone down to 2,094, in 1861, a steady decrease every year.

—On the 11th inst., medals commemorative of the War of Independence in Hungary during the years 1848-50, were distributed by Gov. Kossuth, among the veterans of the Hungarian Legion at present stationed at Ancona. After the reading of the ministerial decree which authorized the distribution of the medals, speeches were made. A proclamation of Kossuth to the Honveds was also read, and received with enthusiastic shouts of "Long live Hungary."

—For the sake of obtaining 1,400f., a French desperado enticed a wealthy farmer at Arnale court into his wine cellar, and there murdered him. Disappointed of the money, which had been deposited in the bank the day before, the murderer took away a razor which he said to a barber. The razor had the name of the victim scratched on the handle, and this led to the murderer's arrest.

—A Parisian lady, with singularly large feet, was lately discussing with some friends the Italian loan, which proved so successful a business to those concerned, when a gentleman asked her whether she had not gained considerably by it. "Not I," she replied, "I never put my foot inside Rothschild's." "Indeed," said a jealous lady friend, looking down at the dreadful feet, "I am surprised at that, for they look inflated with success."

—Some of those who are fond of green corn in winter do not know, perhaps, that it may be preserved by packing it tightly in casks or barrels, and covering it with a brine strong enough to keep cucumbers. The corn should be taken with the husk on. Corn thus prepared, if kept covered with brine, will keep in good order for a year or more, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.

—Canada is said to be overrun with "low fellows" who have left the States to escape the draft. A letter says that "crime is rampant in many places, and it is no exaggeration to say that three-fourths of it is traced to these runaways."

—Mr. Boucicault passed through the English Bankruptcy Court on the 19th of August, amidst a shower of compliments from commissioners and attorneys. He stated that in one year in England he had, with his wife's assistance, made £23,000, and at one period £1,000 a week. He asserts that this has all disappeared in two years, partly through investments in America, which now produce only taxes. He may be said to have invested "not wisely, but too well."

—It is supposed that Gen. Pemberton in early life sought but failed to win the hand of a beautiful Cleveland belle. He afterwards married a Southern woman with a plantation of slaves, and thus became identified with the interests of the South.

—It is related that Duverger, the actress, wears, in one of her characters at a Paris theatre, a costume valued at $180,000. One [illegible] 000.

When it was proposed that the prominent ports of the New England coast should be fortified by the United States, in 1808, the surveys were made by Mr. Benoit Rochefontaine, then an acting engineer, and nearly all of the locations recommended by him for defensive works are now adopted as the sites of earthworks.

—Mr. John Gregory Smith, the Governor elect in Vermont, is a man of more than usual distinction. He is by profession a lawyer, but latterly has become widely known as the principal manager of the Vermont Central Railroad line, the affairs of which he has conducted with ability. He has not been active as a politician, though he has frequently been honored by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for positions of trust and responsibility. He has been twice chosen from his county to the State Senate, and three times elected to represent his town in the Legislature. At the last session of the General Assembly he was Speaker of the House. These several positions he has filled with signal ability.

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TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS, and others.
WILSON'S
Patent Steam Rendering Tank,
[illegible]
THREE HUNDRED TANKS,
[illegible]

REVOLVERS.—The largest stock of CARTRIDGE LOADING REVOLVERS in the Northwest. [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c. [illegible]

STEAM BOILERS.—One Locomotive Boiler, [illegible]

FOR THE FALL TRADE.
BUSINESS CARDS
[illegible] at the TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE [illegible]

Miscellaneous

IODINE.

The August number of The Bible Examiner, [illegible] GEO. STORRS.

Iodine Water is a solution of pure Iodine in pure Water. [illegible]
HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS,
Digestive Organs and Glandular System.
[illegible]
BLISS & SHARP.
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any VIRTUE in
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HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
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FROM
Distinguished Clergymen:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, [illegible]
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. [illegible]"
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. [illegible]"
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: [illegible]
REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. [illegible]"
J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn. [illegible]
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, [illegible]
44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.
[illegible]

FLAX MACHINES.
SANFORD & MALLORY'S
CELEBRATED MACHINES.
[illegible]

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
MISS C. ALICE BAKER,
Having graduated at the Boston Normal Institute for Physical Education, will open,
On the 1st of October,
A Gymnasium for Ladies & Children.
According to Dr. Dio Lewis' new system of Gymnastics. [illegible]
Terms—Per Quarter of Ten Weeks, Two Lessons each Week, $8.00.
Miss Baker will receive applications after Sept. [illegible]

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
24 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
STAR CANDLES, LARD OIL,
GERMAN SOAP,
Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.
CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
The well known article of "Mottled" German Soap continues to be made of standard quality, the most reliable Family Soap in the market. The public are cautioned against imitations of this brand.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
Of all sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

SALT—
G. A. SALT
[illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook, [illegible]
14th day of September next.
L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible]
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.
[illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents [illegible]

TO CLOTHIERS.—Any party in the Clothing Trade, [illegible]

CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863.
STORAGE.
[illegible]
ONE CENT PER BUSHEL.
[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, [illegible]

Amusements

GREAT INDIAN CONCERT.
FROM MINNESOTA.
INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS, SQUAWS, AND PAPPOOSES,
Will give a Grand Entertainment of their SONGS, DANCES, MUSIC, GAMES, &c.
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Sept. 10 & 11.
IN INDIAN COSTUME.
[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
Last night but two of the favorite artists,
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
TWO GRAND DRAMAS—LAST NIGHT OF THE CHIMNEY CORNER—ONLY NIGHT OF THE ADVOCATE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10th, will be presented [illegible]
THE ADVOCATE.
[illegible]
To conclude with the beautiful domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
[illegible]

MUSEUM HALL.
BRILLIANT MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
The World-renowned Cantatrice,
WILL GIVE
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th, as above.
ASSISTED BY
GUSTAVE DE SPIESS,
[illegible]
MR. SEDGWICK,
[illegible]

AMATEUR CONCERT.—The "QUINCY OLD FOLKS," [illegible] will give two of their
UNIQUE CONCERTS,
AT BRYAN HALL,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Sept. 9th and 10th,
In Costume of 1776.
[illegible]
For the Benefit of the Soldiers' Home.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN G. MELLEN, General Manager.
JOHN H. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening,
From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, [illegible]
A NEW FEATURE.
Introduction of a beautiful
AQUARIA
With a variety of
LIVING FISHES! LIVING FISHES!
5000 CURIOSITIES!!
Gallery of Paintings, Cosmoramas, Microscopes, Beautiful Stereoscopes.
THE GREAT ZEUGLODON
NINETY-SIX FEET LONG.
[illegible]

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.
To accommodate the general desire to see the
Great Peach Orchards.
The favorite steamer
Lady Franklin,
CAPT. IRA HINCKLEY,
[illegible]

GRAND EXCURSION VIA
Vermont Central
AND GRAND TRUNK LINE.
[illegible]
CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Agt. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
CLOTHING.
R. ALEXANDER, 102 Dearborn St.,
[illegible]

WHOLESALE
Auction Sales
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—BY—
Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET.
EVERY
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
At 9 A. M. prompt.
We shall offer our large and well selected stock on the above days to the highest bidder, and at
PRIVATE SALE
Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be
LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED,
AND OFFERED AT
LOWER PRICES
Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.
54 Lake Street, Chicago.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible] DEARBORN STREET.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
90 Crates of Best
White Crockery and C. C. Ware,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING [illegible]

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
[illegible]

SALE OF STEAMBOATS.
[illegible]

BIGELOW,
[illegible] PHYSICIAN,
[illegible]

[illegible] TO HEALTH.
[illegible]
CURE WARRANTED.

[illegible] LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

[illegible] STER AND VON [illegible]

[illegible] URNED HEAD!—[illegible]

[illegible] ON EYE AND EAR [illegible] FIRMARY,
[illegible]
[illegible] S LEWIS, M. D.,
[illegible], OCULIST, AND AURIST.
[illegible]

[illegible] DYE! HAIR DYE!!
[illegible]

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—[illegible]

[illegible] ICAL CARD.—Mary H. [illegible]

Copartnership.

[illegible] SOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given [illegible]

[illegible] AGON MAKING AND [illegible] SMITHING.—[illegible]
JEFFERSON STREET.
[illegible]

[illegible] SOLUTION.—The firm heretofore [illegible]

[illegible] NES & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
[illegible] TATIONERS,
[illegible] Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND
[illegible] MERCIAL PRINTERS.
[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

Boots and Shoes.
[illegible] AWSON & BARTLETT,
[illegible]
[illegible] OOTS & SHOES,
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] ALL TRADE.
[illegible] oggett, Bassett & Hills
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Why the Shelling of the City was Discontinued.

GREEK FIRE AND THE PARROTT GUNS.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A gentleman of much intelligence recently from Morris Island where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gilmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the ordnance department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of "Greek fire" shells, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of the nest of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200 pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles, when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gilmore has no less than thirty Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also that the use of Greek fire shells to bombard that rebel stronghold was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes. It will burn on the water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of one hundred square feet with flame. The shell burst into about one hundred and twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated three-hundred-pound Parrott gun which General Gilmore has, weighs twenty-seven thousand pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder twenty-five pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs three hundred pounds, and contains seventeen pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy. Gen. Gilmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The 300-pounder when it exploded was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the twenty-fifth round the shell, containing seventeen pounds of powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half way down, and could not be got any further, when the captain said, "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off twenty inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been tried with forty pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates, and two feet of oak timber by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through twenty-six feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—indeed, the accuracy of a rifle is attained. Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government, till the rebellion broke out. He then began to make ten pounders, and has now advanced from that small beginning to three-hundred-pounders. He is at present engaged in a five-hundred-pounder, and if successful will try a two-thousand-pounder. Over twenty-five hundred of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a low cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed, supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon shells, which he furnishes to the Government, for his profits. Another fact which is very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and of labor advanced he did not raise his prices, although all the other founders in the country did. About thirty-three of these guns, ranging from three hundred to ten pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New York.

The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered seventy from abroad.

SCAN. MAG. IN ROYAL CIRCLES.

A Woman Claims the Prince of Wales as Her Husband.

HAMMERSMITH POLICE COURT, London, August 21, 1863.

The Rev. James Roe, of the Oratory, Brompton, attended before Mr. Dayman to answer a summons charging him with detaining, without just cause, a gold ring and marriage certificate, the property of Margaret Agnes Guelph.

Mr. Dickie, instructed by Mr. Weeks, of Chancery lane, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Few for the defendant.

The plea to the charge in the summons was that the defendant never had them.

The complainant, a respectable looking woman, about thirty-five years of age, stated that in September, 1861, she was married to Albert Edward Guelph, at No. 4 Vale's Place, Brompton, by Cardinal Wiseman, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church. Many persons were present. In the evening after the celebration of the marriage, Father Roe, who remained with her, wished her to enter a convent. She refused, and because she refused he said that she should not have the certificate of her marriage to show to the public. He forced it from her by violence, and ill-used her in a cruel manner. He took her certificate from her pocket and drew her ring off by his teeth. She could not tell exactly the date of the marriage. Her poverty prevented her from taking proceedings before. She had never seen her husband since. He promised to come the next morning. Her marriage was entirely forced upon her. She had a copy of a letter she had addressed to her Majesty. She never received any answer.

The complainant was then cross-examined, and she gave several addresses at which she had lived during the present year, the last one being No. 18 Clifton street, Regent's Park. She did not wish to say what her name was before she was married. The gentleman who married her told her that her name was always Guelph. She held the name of Guelph by the right of her marriage and her maiden name. It was her business whether she ever went by the name of Stack. She did not wish to answer any question as to where she first met Albert Edward Guelph. She went abroad with him three years ago. He did not return with her. Those persons in whose carriage she was placed returned with her. Father Roe knew him. At the marriage Father Roe, Father Bodey and many others were present. She had no friends with her. The marriage took place in her room. He was in the house three weeks before it took place. He demanded her as his cousin and wife. Father Roe signed the register, also Cardinal Wiseman. After the marriage Albert Edward left the house, after remaining two hours. He left her in charge of Father Roe, and to try and get her into a convent. She left a week afterwards. She went to No. 12 Queen's gardens. She had written to Father Roe demanding her ring and her certificate, and he never answered her letters.

One letter was produced and read by Mr. Few. It was an application for the certificate of her marriage.

Mr. Few questioned her as to the title of the gentleman who she alleged had married her.

The complainant then said his title was his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and he was well known to Father Roe.

The defendant was sworn, and said that he had seen the complainant several times. He had always known her in the name of Mrs. Stack. He never knew her in the name of Guelph until he received the summons, and he then recognized her as a person who applied to Mr. Paynter, at the Westminster Police Court. She told Mr. Paynter that he had administered chloroform to her, and that while under its influence he took the certificate from her. Her statement about the marriage was utterly false, as far as he was concerned.

By Mr. Dickie—He knew that she was a Roman Catholic by seeing her in the church at the Oratory. She told him that she was in great destitution, and at her request he got her boy into an orphanage.

The complainant here called out that he received £1,000 a year from his Royal Highness for her boy. She also said that the witness had known her for twelve years.

The defendant said that he was not aware that she now belonged to the Protestant church. The first time she came to him was between five and six years ago. It was in the church at the Oratory. He had not seen her for eight or nine times. He denied the statement; he was making this charge against him ...

Mr. Dickie applied for an adjournment to enable him to produce some corroborative proof of the marriage.

Mr. Dayman refused on the ground that ...

—The title selected for the ruler of Greece is that of "King of the Hellenes."

—Mr. Thiers, says the *Bulletin de Paris*, is about to publish a pamphlet on Austria and Poland.

—Madame de Lamina, sister of M. de Lamartine, is dead. She was distinguished by her unbounded charity.

—On the occasion of the August fete, the Emperor "graciously deigned" to grant pardons, commutations, and reductions of punishments to 1,586 convicts of different categories.

—The streets of London are becoming very insecure. Scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of acts of ruffianism. It is now hardly safe for ladies to appear in the streets even in day time.

—A tenant of the Earl of Stamford has been evicted from a holding occupied by his family for two centuries past, simply because he had refused to cast out from his home a dishonored and heart-broken child.

—The ravages of wolves among the sheep flocks in the department of the Bouches du Rhone have been attended with such losses that a wolf battue, directed by imperial wood rangers, has been determined upon.

—A Parisian gentleman proposes that in every populous street in that city should be placed a dictionary and grammar of the French language, which is, according to this gentleman, shamefully ill-used by the public of Paris.

—Among the extraordinary things of the day, is a trip from London to Switzerland and back for £6, seeing everything that any one else has seen before, and as much more as possible. Travelers of the old school will read this with astonishment.

—The Rues Racine and Monsieur le Prince, Paris, have become uninhabitable on account of the cries and howls of the poor dogs subjected to daily torture by the medical students who live in that quarter. The matter will shortly be brought under the notice of the Academy of Medicine.

—A man in Sussex, England, was recently tried for the offence of making an assault with a drawn knife upon a woman in a railway car. The magistrates acquitted him on the plea of drunkenness! Whereupon the London *Examiner* is tempted to ask whether certain adjudications do not require the plea of drunkenness?

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A young man in Rochdale, England, was lately trying, one evening, to obtain a glimpse of his sweetheart by peeping into the house of his expected father-in-law, when the latter seized a red-hot poker and thrust it through the window at the unfortunate suitor, completely knocking out his right eye.

—The musical critic of *Galignani*, Paris, observes: M. Bagier has indefinitively engaged Mlle. Patti both for Paris and Madrid. The salary she receives is not only extravagant, but is really preposterous—£120 a night. Is there no means of putting a stop to those extortionable exactions? If such a thing as unanimity among directors were possible, surely an agreement not to pay a singer more than a certain liberal sum might be come to among managers themselves. If such an arrangement were fairly acted upon by directors, artistes would be obliged to accept of fair terms, or remain without an engagement. A season or two of enforced leisure of this kind would in all probability go far to put an end to the present system of extravagant demands.

The *Charivari*, the funny paper of Paris, is usually very stupid; but a recent number contains a passable caricature. The King of Prussia, leaving behind him a contemplative lady (Germany) with whom he had been walking, treads upon some brittle Russian ice, which, breaking in, leaves him half submerged, and cutting a very ridiculous figure. Thereupon, the Emperor of Austria steps forward, and with the provoking mein of a successful rival, gives his arm to Germany, saying to the man floundering in the ice, "Madame will not follow you there; allow me, therefore, to avail myself of this opportunity to take your place by her side."

—The English papers relate a good one of a certain noble lord, whose peculiar style of dress and unpretending appearance are constantly bringing him into awkward situations. The noble lord in question is a very well known member of the Upper House. He is invariably attired in a "sail coat," black continuations, white cotton socks, and low shoes, called "pumps." Having occasion, the other day, to call on the Marquis of ——, in —— street, Lord R—— was informed by the hall porter that his lordship was not at home. "That is odd," replied Lord R——, "as I had an appointment with him." "Well," replied the man in plush, "it ain't so odd when I tell you that his lordship gave the situation away two hours ago."

—Some of the Italian journals give the account of a strange solemnity which took place recently at the public square at Ancona. The Hungarian Committee distributed medals commemorative of the war of independence made in 1848 and 1849 by Hungary against Austria. Col. Josh read publicly a very long manifesto by Kossuth, amidst cries of "Hungary forever!" and "Italy forever!" This document recalled the Hungarians of their struggle, successes and defeats, and terminated by an animated exhortation to persevere in the same spirit to obtain a rupture with Austria. "The external conditions have much changed to our advantage," says Kossuth; "we shall not be again abandoned; and the opportunity will not be wanted."

Educational.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY. ...

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ...

S. G. SANGER'S SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL. ...

MR. QUACKENBOS, (Professor of Greek in the University of the Lake of this city), will open a school for the

Instruction of Young Gentlemen

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Fall Term of this School for Young Ladies ... will begin on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST,

At the School House, ... Wabash Avenue. A

Course of Gymnastics, ...

IMMANUEL HALL,

NEAR CHICAGO.

Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D.D.

RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for young Ladies and Misses,

63 THIRD AVENUE.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

108 Cass street, North Side.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. ... JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

... Z. GROVER, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Announcement for 1863-4.

THE ACADEMY

The Best in the Country

THE UNIVERSITY PROPER.

EXPENSES.

WM. B. OGDEN, President of the Trustees.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

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Southeast corner of

DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

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Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

22 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

NEW CASH CAPITAL.

REMINGTON'S

Miscellaneous.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

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Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

For Females,

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

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BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by

DR. JNO. L. LYON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

25,000 BOTTLES OF

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Price, $1 per bottle.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake street, Chicago.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Every Horse Owner

CAUTION.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING

Establishment.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

And all descriptions of

MILL GEARING,

And dealers in

OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MILL FURNISHING.

The Lowest Rates Maintained.

EDW. P. ALLIS & CO.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,

Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

13 FULTON AND 203 FRONT-ST, NEW YORK.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS.—We have a large and complete assortment of

FRUIT JARS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SALT, SALT, SALT,

At the Agency of the

Salt Company of Onondaga.

Office 131½ South Water-st., Chicago.

E. HASKIN, Agent.

TAR! TAR!—Best quality of

STOCKHOLM AND NORWAY TAR,

TO INVALIDS.

GALE BROTHERS'

WILD GRAPE WINE

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,

202 RANDOLPH STREET.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SAWED LUMBER.

White Oak—55,000 feet.

White Pine—122,000 feet.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 SEWERAGE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

... S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

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HOME INSURANCE.

Garden City Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital - - - - - $200,000

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, ...

$9,233,119.78.

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JAMES H. HOES,

Successor to Hoard & Hoes,

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MANUFACTURER OF

Silver Ware and Solid Gold Jewelry.

French Fans, Opera Glasses, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Bronze and Parian Vases, Statuary, Parlor Clocks, Sponge Stands, and various other articles.

Silver Ware and Diamond Work made to order.

CHRONOMETER AND LEVER WATCHES,

JAS. H. HOES.

THE ATTENTION OF PACKERS ...

2,500 TO 3,500

FALL BULLETIN,

1863.

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ERASTUS CORNING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

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Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware

For the FALL TRADE,

FOR PRESERVING

PEACHES

USE THE

Lyman Self-Sealing Jar.

For sale by the dozen or gross.

THOS. P. BYRNE, 170 Lake st.

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

COMMISSION PURCHASING AGENTS,

Office, No. 5 Board of Trade Building,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT ...

Barley Malt, $1.10 per bu. 34 lbs.

Rye Malt, ...

BROOM CORN.—We are giving our special attention to the

Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn.

Dry Goods.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET

Are now opening and will be daily receiving

NEW FALL GOODS,

Dress Goods,	Ribbons,
Prints,	Embroideries,
Hosiery and Gloves,	Linens
Cottons,	Silks,
Flannels,	Cloths,

1000 Balmoral Skirts,

OF ALL QUALITIES.

HOOP SKIRTS,

OF THE BEST MAKES.

Shawls in Great Variety.

Fall Styles of Cloaks,

IN ALL QUALITIES.

A fine stock of Ladies' and Gents'

Under Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for cash.

Call Before Purchasing

AT STRYKER & CO'S.

1863. FALL IMPORTATION.

EDMUND, YARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,

617 Chestnut-St. and 614 Jayne-St.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS,

FUR GOODS,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

50 Lake Street, ... Chicago.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

31 Lake street, and 43 Wabash avenue.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, &c.

OUR MOTTO IS

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

25 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.,

Hats, Caps, Furs,

Buckskin Goods,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Umbrellas,

Ladies' Hats, &c.

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs.

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Commission Merchants.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

Hotels.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE

—AT—

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

TOBACCO DEALERS.

CASEY & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco Dealers.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

" Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES ANNEXED BY

Michigan Southern

AND GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS.

Michigan Southern Road

THE MOST DIRECT

AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE

SAML. C. HOUGH, Western Passenger Agent, 52 Clark street.

$18.00.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,

—VIA—

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,

FROM CHICAGO TO

NEW YORK	$18.00.
BOSTON	$21.00.
PHILADELPHIA	$16.00.
BALTIMORE	$16.00.
PITTSBURGH	$10.50.
BUFFALO	$11.00.
CLEVELAND	$ 6.00.

TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"

For Sale at the Company's Offices,

CHICAGO.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid low-pressure Passenger Steamer

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

FREIGHTS.

LIVE STOCK.

Express Lines.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

J. W. TUTTLE,

CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.

NOTICE

To Fruit Growers and Dealers.

By arrangement with the Steamers

Lady Franklin and Barber,

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Will run Messengers daily between St. Joseph and Chicago.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT

AND NUT.

Amusements.

GREAT INDIAN CONCERT.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

IN INDIAN COSTUME.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

THE CITY.

Gen. Logan's Great Speech.

The speech delivered by this fighting War Democrat, in Chicago, on the 10th inst., has been published in pamphlet form, and is furnished from this office at two dollars per hundred copies. Those wishing a document that has the ring of the true metal, will enclose the money to us, and the pamphlet will be forwarded by express. Every soldier in the army should have a copy, and every Loyal League should see to it that the document is placed in the hands of every thinking man within their respective districts.

Address: TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

Country merchants visiting Chicago, to buy their fall stocks of goods, are invited to call at our office and examine specimens of handbills. We use cuts specially adapted to the purpose.

The way to sell your goods is to ADVERTISE *them.* We do all kinds of job printing. TRIBUNE CO.

FOUND.—A note for $700, payable to the order of Cornelia B. Sherman, was found on the street yesterday morning. The owner can have it by calling at the TRIBUNE office.

INAUGURATION.—The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary will meet in the North Presbyterian Church, this evening (Thursday), at 7½ o'clock, at which time Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., will deliver his inaugural address, and be inducted into office as Professor in the Seminary.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for the filling and paving with Nicholson pavement of West Lake street, from the river to the west side of Halsted street, was awarded on Tuesday to C. D. DeGolyer. The contract price for paving is $36,000, while the price for walls is $14 per cord, amounting altogether to about $40,000.

THE CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.—The regular semi-annual session of the Chicago Presbytery of the New School Presbyterian Church was held yesterday in Calvary Church, corner of Ringgold Place and Indiana Avenue. C. J. Hutchins of Racine was chosen Moderator, and D. A. Bassett of Au Sable Grove, Temporary Clerk. The business transacted was not of public interest.

PROMOTED.—Major Edward W. Smith, (formerly of this city), of the 15th regular infantry, and now Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Gilmore's staff, at Morris Island, S. C., has recently been promoted, for merit, to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, his commission bearing date July 1st. He still retains his position as Adjutant General of the Department of the South.

HANNIBAL WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—Almost the whole trade from North Missouri is flowing into Chicago, and business men of this city will find it to their interest to advertise in the *Hannibal Weekly Chronicle*, which is a first class advertising medium, and has a larger circulation in that section among country merchants than any other paper.

PERSONAL.—Hon. T. T. Davis, Member of Congress elect from the Onondaga (N. Y.) District, is stopping at the Tremont House.

—The gallant Lieutenant Colonel Burton, of the Iowa 4th, was in the city yesterday. He returns to the army after a brief furlough.

—Capt. Geo. S. Doane, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General T. E. G. Ransom, was in town yesterday.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERTS.—This celebrated Cantatrice (assisted by Gustave de Spiess, pianist, and Mr. A. Sedgwick, the Buffo Vocalist) will give three brilliant musical festivals, at the Museum Entertainment Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, with a change of programme each evening. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; which will also admit to the Museum on the same evening.

THE NIAGARA EXCURSION.—The Committee having the Railroad Excursion to Niagara in hand request us to urge those who expect to participate in the pleasures of the trip to secure their tickets at as early a day as possible, that they may make the necessary arrangements for their accommodation on the way and at the Falls. Then, secure your tickets at once for the Niagara Excursion on the 15th, for the benefit of the most [illegible] and needy mission association in the city. Get good and do good.

COOK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This Institute will hold two sessions, of one week each, as follows, viz: At Blue Island, commencing on Monday the 21st day of September, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at Palatine, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons desiring to teach in Cook County, are requested to be present at either the one or the other of the above sessions. The State Superintendent, the Principal of the State Normal University, and other eminent educators are expected to address the Teachers. All teachers, and especially those desiring certificates, should be present promptly at the opening of the session. Certificates will be given, free of charge, to such as are found worthy. The good people of Blue Island and Palatine offer free entertainment to lady teachers. Arrangements will also be made to board gentlemen at low rates. A Social Reunion will be held on Friday evening of each session.

THE OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—The excellence of the entertainment offered at Bryan Hall last night by the "Old Folks," took the audience altogether by surprise. They were not prepared for an exhibition so unique and interesting. The hall was well filled, the hearers appreciative, performers and audience in excellent humor, and everything went off pleasantly. The costume worn by the singers was that of a hundred years ago—the men in wigs, breeches, and buckles, the ladies altogether deficient in crinoline and amplitude, in enormous head-dresses, caps and spectacles, behind which sparkling eyes peered out laughingly. The "Singing Master" was dressed in a black velvet suit, and sported a wig with a lengthy queue, an enormous ruffle, and gave the "key" with the utmost gravity, like his prototype of "ye olden time." Old Coronation, Sherburne, Ocean, and a host of fuguing tunes were given with great spirit, and received merited applause. To night the concert will be repeated, and we hope to see every available foot of space in the Hall occupied. Every dollar of the receipts are donated to the Soldiers' Home, and this consideration, even if the entertainment were much less meritorious than it is, should fill the house.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS vs. THE AGENTS OF THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.—David W. Mitchell, Agent of the Kingsbury estate, and John O. Molloy, lessor of the portions of the estate known as Kingsbury Hall, and as such representing the owners of Kingsbury Block, were yesterday held to bail in the sum of $4,500 to appear and answer in the Superior Court to an action of trespass, brought by Edwin Kelly et al. (Arlington, Leon & Donniker's Minstrels.) The plaintiffs claim that they were in possession of the Hall under an unexpired lease, and intended to recommence in the same their entertainments, suspended on the 6th of July last, on the 1st of the present month; that in their absence between the 6th and middle of July last, defendants took forcible possession of the Hall, removed their fixtures, scenery, furniture, &c., and placed other parties in possession; and that, consequently, plaintiffs are put to the otherwise unnecessary expense of erecting a new Hall, &c., in the meantime, of hiring another and less advantageous place of exhibition at an enhanced price, and have otherwise suffered damage to the amount of eight thousand dollars.

THE LADY FRANKLIN IN THE STORM.—From a passenger who was on the Lady Franklin when she was overtaken by the terrible gale of the 5th and 6th ult., we learn some particulars of her narrow escape. The boat left Chicago Friday evening, and found but a moderate sea. The passengers retired early, but were startled about eleven o'clock by the rolling and tumbling of the furniture in the cabin, and the tossing of the boat. They all got up, turned the tables over, secured the chairs, and the gentlemen did what they could to quiet the fear manifested by the ladies. The sea became rougher, and the wind increased in force until six o'clock in the morning, when, for a time, it seemed to lull a little. [illegible]

The Great Lake Tunnel.

We have already described in the columns of this journal the project of the Board of Public Works to construct a tunnel two miles long under the bed of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of obtaining water of better quality, and in larger quantity, for city consumption. The specifications have been on file at the office of the Board for several weeks, and bids were invited. Yesterday, as advertised, the bids were opened. There are six of them, ranging from $289,460 to $1,088,000, as follows:

Messrs. Andrews & Co, $289,540; Walker, Wood & Robinson, $315,000; Gowen & Bowen, $315,120; Harvey Nash, $[illegible]; D. L. DeGolyer, $[illegible]; Baldwin & Johnson, $1,088,000.

No announcement of the name of the successful bidder is yet made. Other things being equal, Andrews & Co are entitled to the contract, but in the decision the Board have the largest liberty, being entirely governed by the competency, reliability and responsibility of the parties making the tender. The work will be soon commenced in any event, and finished within two years. The specifications are numerous, and drawn with an eye to exact justice between the city and the contractor. We publish the important portion of them:

SPECIFICATIONS.

The tunnel is to commence at such point as may be selected by the Board of Public Works, on the lot now occupied by the pumping works of the city of Chicago, at the east end of Chicago Avenue, and on the shore of Lake Michigan; and to extend two miles out under the lake, in a straight line at right angles to the general direction of the shore. [illegible]

CRIBS.

[illegible]

THE LAND SHAFT.

[illegible]

INLET CYLINDER FOR OUTLET LAKE SHAFT.

[illegible]

INTERMEDIATE CYLINDERS FOR LAKE SHAFTS.

[illegible]

THE TUNNEL.

[illegible]

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

[illegible]

Preserving Fruits.

During the past seven years, we of the West, have not enjoyed such an abundant yield of fruit of all kinds, as the orchards everywhere are breaking down with, this season. [illegible]

A Call for Benevolence.

In consequence of the great fire on State street, on Saturday last, a great many families, mostly Germans, have lost their all [illegible]

Excitement in Barley.

[illegible]

A FATHER-IN-LAW.—[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Court, in compliance with what appeared to be an expression of the general wish of the bar, [illegible]

EDMUND ET AL. vs. MOODY ET AL.—[illegible]

His Honor, Judge Williams, then gave the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows: [illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

The following is the record of the transactions in the Recorder's Court: [illegible]

The Lawrence Relief Fund.

The following subscriptions have been reported since yesterday: [illegible]

Arrivals at the Soldiers' Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers Home since our last issue: [illegible]

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—As it takes less time and no more money to go East via the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central—the quickest to New York and the only direct road to Philadelphia—a good proportion of our merchants and business men, as well as those in quest of pleasure, give this route the preference. [illegible]

Communication.—No. 2.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

JACOB P. FARHAM, Dentist,
124 South Clark Street.

NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the ladies of the several Baptist churches of this city, held in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to perfect arrangements for the coming Northwestern Fair.
MRS. S. A. TOLMAN, Secretary.

ANOTHER BILLIARD MATCH.—Another billiard match was played last evening between Parker and Campbell. The game was 1,000 points carom, for $500 a side. Mr. Parker made some beautiful runs the largest being 90 points, winning the game by 494 points.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., [illegible]

"NONE MORE CAPABLE."—[illegible]

—*N. O. Orleans Delta, Dec. 21, 1862.*

Dr. James' Office, 88 Randolph street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1863.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Sept. 9.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Boston Grocery Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Montreal Grocery Market—Sept. 4.

[illegible]

The British Harvest.

[illegible]

Opening Day of the New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

St. Louis Cattle Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Exports of Provisions from New York.

[illegible]

Receipts of Grain at Cleveland.

[illegible]

Receipts of Grain at Toledo.

[illegible]

Receipts of Grain at St. Louis.

[illegible]

New York Seed Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

New York Salt Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Grain Market—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

St. Louis Markets—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

Cleveland Grain Market—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

Montreal Grain Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Toledo Grain Market—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—Sept. 7.

[illegible]

Shipments of Coal at Cleveland.

[illegible]

Shipments of Petroleum.

[illegible]

Sale of Government Cotton at St. Louis.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1863.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

New York Markets—Sept. 9.

[illegible]

Buffalo Markets—Sept. 9.

[illegible]

Oswego Markets—Sept. 9.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Best and Shoe [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—By a single [illegible]

WANTED—Situation as Governess. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Porter [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible]

WANTED—$8,000. I want [illegible]

WANTED—Two Salesmen [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, three [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a man [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in the [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow for five [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase three Counter Show Cases. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Packer, accustomed to packing Glassware. [illegible]

WANTED—For a term of years [illegible]

WANTED—Four good Plasterers [illegible]

WANTED—A man to run a Moulding Machine [illegible]

WANTED—Clerkship in a Quartermaster's [illegible]

WANTED—Board. Three or four rooms [illegible]

WANTED—A Parlor and two [illegible]

WANTED—Board and Room [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a house [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant woman [illegible]

WANTED—A few energetic [illegible]

WANTED—Twelve Moulders. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a [illegible]

WANTED—A Light Express [illegible]

WANTED—To Boot and Shoe [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a private [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a [illegible]

WANTED—Capital and a good [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—To Tailors. Wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Board for a gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—A Wood Work Man [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, men [illegible] HOWARD [illegible]

WANTED—Situations procured [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange [illegible]

WANTED—Upholsterer. One [illegible]

WANTED—500 more Agents [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow on a long [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An Hotel. Lease and Furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, the stock and fixtures of a small [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lard Oil Presses. I [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Bakery, with an [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Portable Mill for [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Young Horse, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Furniture House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Country Drug Store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Building, 66x20 [illegible]

FOR SALE—$2,000. A purchase [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap for cash, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a [illegible] JAS. W. SCOVILLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Hotel, [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A light [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The cheapest Farm [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two rooms with [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—By the undersigned, a Re- [illegible]

LOST—A Boy nine years of age, [illegible]

LOST—At Cottage Grove, $9.00 [illegible]

REWARD.—A liberal reward [illegible] M. D. BUCHANAN.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On or about [illegible]

HORSE STRAYED.—One large [illegible]

Found.

FOUND.—On the corner of Oak [illegible]

Correspondents.

WANTED—Correspondents [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two story [illegible]

TO RENT—To May 1st, 1864, [illegible]

TO RENT—A Store on the [illegible]

TO RENT—One Lights & Bed- [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] thunders again all round the sky, and [illegible] is cheered and strengthened, while [illegible] Confederacy quakes to its remotest corner. East Tennessee redeemed, [Chatta]nooga, Knoxville and Cumberland [Gap] in our hands; Gen. Blunt again victorious in Western Arkansas; Fort Smith [in our] hands and the rebels fleeing in wild [confus]ion out of the Indian Territory; [Charl]eston at the mercy of Gilmore's guns [and] one mile and a quarter nearer by [the capture] of Wagner and Battery Gregg [illegible] but brilliant steps of [illegible], and the promise that the reward [for] which loyal hearts are looking is [illegible]

[The] great meeting of loyal men, irrespective of party, at Galesburg, yesterday, [was] most brilliant and gratifying success [illegible] people were there in their might.

[A] San Francisco dispatch throws [light] on our relations with Japan. [illegible] precise nature of the late difficulties [illegible] which powder was burned.

[We] give in full Gen. Ewing's official report of late events in Kansas. It is only [illegible], as will be proven when the history comes to write of Ewing as well as [illegible]

[The] news from the Pacific Coast is important. The reports from the [E]ldorado of Oregon will cause immense excitement. One hundred and eight [pounds] of gold dust taken out in one mine [in a sin]gle day, reads like the tales of the [illegible] princess who could not sleep [illegible] though even for her it would [be a] heavy piece of romancing. But the [illegible] is told with the semblance of truth.

[The] news from Mexico by way of California is highly important. The Franco-[Mexic]an Government seeks to be recognized by foreign Ministers resident in [illegible], but they hold aloof. Mexico, [under] Juarez, is moving for a Congress of [Ameri]can nations, to say to European [powers] that the doctrine must be enforced [of no] interference here from that side of [the wa]ter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special] Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1863.

[illegible]

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

Continues until Saturday Next—It is a Great Success.

[Special] Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., September 10, 1863.

The Fair of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, now in progress here, will be continued to Saturday next.

The exhibition is a great success. The [Flower], Fruit and Vegetable halls are well [filled], and the attendance is good.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

History and Details of the Late Disturbance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—From further accounts, it appears that the Japanese Government had attempted to avoid a war on foreigners, having not only paid all the indemnity demanded by England, but also made a satisfactory apology. [illegible]

From the Coast Blockade.

[illegible]

New York State Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention nominated D. R. St. John for Secretary of State; Sanford E. Church for Comptroller; M. B. Champlain for Attorney General, and W. B. Lewis for State Treasurer. [illegible]

The Operations at Charleston.

[illegible]

From San Francisco.

[illegible]